

# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

FEBRUARY 15, 1942

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**Ulmus Americana**

**Discuss War Conditions at Boston  
Long Island Host to Eastern Region  
Identifying Maples in Winter  
Landscape Planning and Planting**

## Editorial

### CONVENTION DATES.

Because of action taken a year ago, there was less conflict in the convention dates of state and regional associations this year than previously. Still, important meetings in different sections overlapped or came so closely together that travelers had to choose between attending one or the other. Perhaps that is unavoidable now that so many state nurserymen's associations are coming to have two-day sessions and full programs. One suggestion offered is that meetings in adjoining states might be held within the same week, one the fore part and the other the latter part, instead of in successive weeks.

When state association meetings were local in character and had programs of little outside interest, each was more or less sufficient unto itself. But now an increasing number of meetings attract visitors not only from adjacent states, but from a distance. Hence, the officers of associations, while giving attention to the convenience of their own members, may wish to bear in mind the possibility of drawing a larger attendance by setting dates in suitable relationship to other meetings on the calendar.

For their assistance, the American Nurseryman is willing to start a calendar now of 1943 convention dates. Dates of two meetings of outstanding importance have already been set, the Western Association of Nurserymen at Kansas City, January 5 to 7, 1943, and the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association at Chicago, January 12 to 14, 1943.

If the secretaries of other organizations will supply their 1943 dates when set, the information may be of service to other organizations.

### VICTORY GARDENS.

Reports are now appearing in the public press of state conferences to carry out the national victory garden program, and before long meetings will be held and organizations formed on the county and even the community basis.

## The Mirror of the Trade

From these reports it is apparent that the other phases of the program are being overlooked while emphasis is being placed on vegetables and to some extent on small fruits.

If you read the report of the conference at Washington in the January 1 issue of this magazine, it is scarcely necessary to recall that the national program included ornamental plants and fruit trees, and distinct precaution was urged against the unwise and wasteful attempts at vegetable gardening mistakenly made in the earlier world war.

Obviously, to keep the public mind on an even balance, it will be necessary to put a great deal of emphasis on the part which ornamental gardening will play in civilian life during the war, in order that the impression may not be universally held that a victory garden is primarily, if not wholly, a vegetable garden.

To the contrary, the scarcity of seeds of certain vegetables, and the probable shortage of garden tools, fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides, make it important that supplies be used to the best advantage; that is, by experienced farmers or truck gardeners. In many villages and suburban gardens, vegetables already have a prominent place and they should continue. But for city dwellers to plant a vegetable garden where the lawn will not grow not only is absurd, but contrary to the national garden program.

To counteract the tendency which is already becoming apparent, nurserymen should be active in the state, county and community victory garden conferences, councils and organizations.

### SENDING STATEMENTS.

At any time it is good business to eliminate unnecessary waste in operations, and at present it is particularly so. One of the items on which a considerable saving can be made is in mailing statements.

In the old days, even though invoices were sent as goods were shipped or services were rendered, it was the custom to summarize them each month in a statement. The end of the month meant rush and overtime to get the

statements out. Even when it became the practice to put the closing date of the month back a day or two, the rush was not eliminated, but merely moved away from a competing rush.

In those old days, customers only paid by statement and they consequently faced a rush period, as of course did the creditors when the payments came in.

Nowadays more attention is paid to invoices and less to statements. Some firms check the invoices as received and place them in a tickler file to be paid on a certain date, accumulating the invoices there if several are received in the course of the month from one firm.

But in a great many cases only one invoice is rendered within a monthly period, and the statement is in duplication. In such case, why send it?

If you have not made the change, you will find it facilitated by stamping the invoices with some such note as: "Please pay from this invoice. No statement will be sent." In many cases you will find the remittance comes right back from the customer and you have your money promptly. Bookkeeping is a steady job through the month, and not a period of contrasting days of rush and idleness.

Statements may still be retained as collection reminders, being sent to persons on the fifteenth of the month following the invoice date, or perhaps made out only when invoices for two months or more appear on the books.

SAMUEL C. HARRIS, son of George Harris, of C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn., has left Colgate University and joined the air corps.

REPORTING that the damaging freeze early in January practically wiped out the commercial crop of peaches for 1942 in that locality, G. Hale Harrison, of Harrison's Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md., states it was the worst freeze his company had experienced on peach buds in winter.

The botanical or scientific names of plants in this magazine conform to the recently issued second edition of "Standardized Plant Names."

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## FROM A COLUMN ADVERTISEMENT

To regular readers it is apparent that the consistent users of large space in the American Nurseryman continue to advertise from year to year, and even increase the size of their copy.

Their experience is a valuable guide to those whose attempts in advertising have been tentative or intermittent. Here's an example:

We have been using the American Nurseryman rather extensively during 1941 as a medium to offer our stock to the trade, and I wish to tell you that the results we have had are very good. Your paper certainly has a good circulation, as we have had orders from practically every state in the Union.

It is our hope that we shall be able to continue using the American Nurseryman, and to increase the space we have been using as time goes on.

Wishing you and your staff every success in 1942, I am,

Charles Hess, Hess' Nurseries, Mountain View, N. J.—January 2, 1942.



## Discuss War Conditions at Boston

Proximity to the war area was reflected in the program and attendance of the thirty-first annual meeting of the New England Nurserymen's Association, at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, February 3 to 5. And, as in wartime governments, the administration was continued in office another year, as follows: President, Louis Vanderbrook, Manchester, Conn.; vice-president, Edmund Mezitt, Weston, Mass.; secretary, Lester W. Needham, Westfield, Mass.; treasurer, Frederick S. Baker, Cheshire, Conn. To the executive committee were elected George Harris, Manchester, Conn., and Walter Stranger, West Newbury, Mass.

As this association constitutes A. A. N. chapter 5, it selected as delegates to the next convention Peter Cascio, Donald Wyman, Cornelius Van Tol and Louis Vanderbrook, and as alternates Warren Richards, Hugo DeWildt, Joel Barnes and Lloyd Hathaway.

At the opening session, in welcoming the visitors, L. E. Whitney, manager of the Hotel Kenmore, indicated the war's effects by reporting business good in New England hotels but not in Florida. The roll call showed twenty-seven member firms present.

In his address as president, Louis Vanderbrook called attention to the drastic changes which accompanied this country's entry into the war, chiefly in the scarcity of labor and the shortage of some supplies. He recommended to members that they observe the managements of other industries and proceed with the watchwords, "Observe, think, plan, act." The committee to which the address was referred, consisting of Lloyd Hathaway, Joel Barnes and Edward Prellwitz, emphasized that attention be given those watchwords.

When the reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented, with a recommended budget for the ensuing year, it was found that expenses would probably exceed income by about \$200. Some members were in favor of increasing the dues according to a sliding scale, in place of the present \$10 per firm. The chair appointed a committee, consisting of Peter Cascio, Edmund Mezitt, Donald

Wyman, V. J. Vanicek and Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr., to bring in a recommendation later. At that time some keen discussion occurred, and the matter was referred to the executive committee, since the by-laws prevent action within twelve months.

In his report for the transportation committee, E. M. Bush commented on the effort to reduce L. C. L. rates, which was lost, but a nine per cent reduction was obtained on carload shipments. He declared himself optimistic as to the ability of the transportation companies to handle deliveries of nursery stock.

The national victory garden program was discussed by Joseph J. Lane,



Louis C. Vanderbrook.

manager of garden advertising for the Condé Nast publications. Having been present at the Washington conference and closely in touch with developments since, he was able to give his hearers a complete view of the present picture.

The second day's session was given over to an educational program, though the attendance of about 100 did not approach that of a year ago, probably because the subjects under discussion had more to do with management than with those nursery problems which attracted employees last year.

Edward H. Costich, Hicks Nurseries, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., spoke on "Meeting the Changing Cost Prob-

lems of Nursery and Landscape Materials." He urged his hearers to be alert to eliminate unnecessary operations and to use laborsaving devices. Simple things like the construction of loading platforms cut down labor. He thought more stock might be dug without a ball, to save burlap and twine or rope. He suggested charging for burlap and issuing a credit for its return. Recalling that the nurserymen of early days grew their own substitutes for string, straw and lumber, he recommended present attention to such substitutes, particularly if we are faced with a long war.

In an interesting lecture on "Interpretation of Botanical Terms," Dr. Leon Croizat, of the Arnold Arboretum, explained to the audience how a familiarity with the Latin words frequently employed in botanical names, particularly those of species, makes easy a ready understanding and use of those terms.

In the afternoon, Professor Lawrence S. Dickinson, of Massachusetts State College, speaking on "How to Build a Lawn," startled his hearers by stating that of any considerable sum of money allotted for a lawn he would spend the larger part on the preparation of the subsoil. Under New England conditions, the formation below the surface, of rock, clay and hardpan, may cause a considerable variation in the drainage, which can be reduced to some uniformity by attention to the subsoil. The topsoil should be four or five inches deep, but if only two inches were laid on, he recommended that some of it be disk harrowed into the subsoil to make the transition less sharp.

For fertilizer he recommended thirty pounds of superphosphate per thousand square feet mixed in the topsoil or else a chemical fertilizer of low nitrogen content, say 4-12-4, to promote rich growth. A complete fertilizer might be added two months after sowing the grass seed, at the rate of one-fourth pound of nitrogen per thousand square feet, which would figure out as three and one-half pounds of an 8-6-2 fertilizer to that area.

For New England conditions he recommended a mixture of four parts

Kentucky bluegrass with one part colonial bent and either one part red-top or two parts rye grass, applied at four pounds per thousand square feet. The seed should be covered slightly by raking, unless the lawn is built in hot weather, when it is advisable to cover more deeply and roll, so that there will be less danger of the seeds' drying out. Watering should be done frequently and lightly at first, and more heavily and less frequently as the grass grows.

He cautioned against grading when raking in seeds, because then some seeds are more heavily covered than others, and the lawn is patchy. He suggested raking uphill when placing topsoil on a terrace, to avoid a light coating above and a deep pocket below the slope. To avoid wash on a terrace, he recommended, where possible, a plow line at the top and a retaining board one-third the way from the top of the slope and perhaps another one-half the way from the top.

Concluding the day's educational program, F. R. Kilner, editor of the *American Nurseryman*, Chicago, talked on "Selling under 1942 Conditions." Recognizing the handicaps in selling and delivery which may be present the coming spring, he suggested ways in which retail nurserymen might get their share of the public's spending money, which will likely be large in the wage-earner class, which includes the owners of the large number of small homes of recent construction. While orders may be small, their aggregate should prove satisfactory.

He called attention, further, to the likelihood of less vacation travel. The nurserymen's clients in the wealthier classes, even though affected by heavier income taxes, may be persuaded to spend their vacation money at home on their estates or grounds. The renovation of old plantings also offers sales opportunities.

The camouflage of industrial properties lends additional interest to the prospects of landscape work about factories and the provision for playgrounds or picnic areas for employees. The landscape architect or contractor who sees his other business slipping might well give this new type of work his attention.

While the curtailment of automobile travel has been marked, to save wear and tear on tires and cars, he thought it likely the neighborhood

nurseryman could still attract his clients out to buy plants. More attention should be given to advertising the coming spring, so as to make the public desire plants strongly enough to make a trip to get them. Advertising should be planned now, so that a sales program will be ready to proceed later while full attention is given to nursery operations and deliveries.

The banquet in the evening was marked by no speeches, but only brief acknowledgment from the officers and others at the head table. Afterward Peter Cascio showed movies of the A. A. N. convention last July and of moving large trees. Alex Cumming showed colored slides of chrysanthemums at the Bristol Nurseries.

At the morning session February 5, William Flemer, chairman of the A. A. N. camouflage committee, gave



Lester Needham.

a most interesting talk on the contacts made by his committee with army officials, from the chief of staff down. He made plain how much preliminary planning is necessary before results are obtained, which may be seen soon. Introducing the speaker, Donald Wyman, chairman of the subcommittee for the first corps area, revealed the progress of work there, considerable cooperation between the committee and army officials having developed definite plans.

Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council, in an address on "New England Business and the War," stated that unemployment had increased twenty per cent in that area and power consumption eighteen per cent.

Frank S. LaBar, A. A. N. vice-president, spoke on the various activities of the national organization during the past year and of the intense need of association representation in wartime.

Charles Hess reported on the east-

ern regional meeting two weeks before and announced that in 1943 the group would meet at New York city.

Painting a dark picture of New England's proximity to the war, Norman McDonald, who spoke before the association two years ago as secretary of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, told them of his present work as chairman of the state committee on defense work.

In the reports of standing committees, Lester Needham said the membership now had reached fifty. Seth Kelsey, for the committee on trade relations, said that since the landscape architects had all gone to Washington, the important relations were with labor. He recommended several wage-hour law bulletins for members' perusal.

Edmund Mezitt reported on the trade exhibits, of which there were a half dozen in the lobby, staged by F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., Milford, Conn.; Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; J. Shore & Co., Boston; Pinkham Press, Boston; Brownell Roses, Providence, R. I., and Skinner Irrigation Co., Troy, O.

As part of the educational program, a plant identification contest was held. Members attempted to name branches of evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs on display, prepared by Harold Tiffany and Clifford A. Packard. The ten high leaders in the contest were as follows: Homer Dodge, George Rose, Peter Mezitt, Edward Prellwitz, Hugo De Wildt, James Ferrionata, Edmund Mezitt, Peter Cascio, A. Bauman and Howard Thurlow.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The advisory committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Defense Director Paul V. McNutt to assist in the direction of the national victory garden program includes Paul Stark, of Stark Bros. Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo., and Andrew Wing, editor of *Garden Digest*, and E. L. D. Seymour, horticulture editor of *American Home*, both known to many nurserymen. W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, represents the seedsmen's interests.

The committee is headed by Prentice Cooper, governor of Tennessee, and includes members representing extension and educational services, garden clubs and other organizations.

# Long Island Host to Eastern Region

*By G. Bradley Hart, Secretary*

At the meeting, January 22, at the Garden City hotel, Garden City, N. Y., held in conjunction with the A. A. N. regional meeting, reported briefly in the preceding issue, the Long Island Nurserymen's Association voted to issue the exchange bulletin again in 1942. Matthew Ottevanger, who has edited the bulletin, a compendium of the surplus stock of association members, reported the issuance of nearly 1,000 copies last year to nurseries and landscape firms throughout the northeastern states. Mr. Ottevanger said he was unable to give the time necessary to the editing of the bulletin this year, and Peter M. Koster volunteered to take over the job. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ottevanger for his excellent work on the bulletin in the several years past.

Henry Naldrett, chairman of the exhibit committee, complimented the association on its commercial exhibits at the fall flower show, held at the state school at Farmingdale, sponsored by the Long Island garden center.

The date of the tenth annual garden club day, an event sponsored by the association, to which it invites the members of all the garden clubs on Long Island, was set for March 3.

Jac Bulk, chairman of the committee on uniform guarantee, reported that although his committee had made no definite progress since its formation in the summer of 1941, he would ask that it be continued. President Sammis recommended to the incoming president that this committee be continued and its aims promoted. The committee was formed to work out a plan whereby the diverse forms of guarantee of the retail nurseries on Long Island might be standardized.

The nominating committee proposed the following officers, who were elected: President, John Visser; vice-president, L. S. MacRobbie; secretary, G. Bradley Hart; treasurer, Charles R. Mouquin.

## Regional Meeting.

The afternoon meeting of A. A. N. region 1 began at 2 p. m., with over

200 attending. G. Clifton Sammis, retiring president of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association, welcomed the members. He introduced John Visser, newly elected presi-



**WILLARD A. VAN HEININGEN.**

Making his mark in his term just completed as president of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association, Willard A. Van Heiningen was elected chairman of the eastern region of the A. A. N. at its recent meeting at Garden City, L. I. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1907, he moved to Wilton, Conn., in 1912. After attending the University of Connecticut and receiving a B.S. degree in 1930 at Cornell University, where he majored in ornamental horticulture, he was first employed by the South Wilton Nurseries and then in plant identification at Clarence Lewis' Skylands Farm & Nursery. Since 1934 he has been associated with his father, Jacob C. Van Heiningen, in the operation of the South Wilton Nurseries, a retail landscape firm, specializing in dwarf varieties of hardy evergreens and having about ten acres under cultivation. He is married and has one son, Jan. His hobby is amateur radio and at present he is quite busy with defense activity in amateur radio emergency communication.

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The new secretary of the eastern region, G. Bradley Hart, earned the post by his faithful work in the same capacity for the Long Island Nurserymen's Association since 1937. He is 28 and unmarried and has always lived on a nursery. His father, George E. Hart, started in the landscape nursery business at Lynbrook, L. I., in 1900, and in 1925 bought land and started a 50-acre orchard and a 75-acre nursery at Wading River, where they now live. G. Bradley Hart attended Cornell University from 1932 to 1935, taking courses in ornamental horticulture in the college of agriculture. He divides his time between the nursery and the orchard. He is president of the Wading River Civic Association.

dent, who spoke of the value of co-operation within an organization as against competition outside it. Mr. Visser introduced Peter M. Koster, re-elected president of the Long Island chapter, who made a plea for membership in the A. A. N. among those present not already members.

Charles Hess, chairman of the regional group, mentioned that the day was the occasion of Peter Koster's seventy-sixth birthday and that his was one of the longest careers in the nursery business. The meeting stood and sang "Happy Birthday."

Since Cornelius Van Tol, secretary, was unable to attend because of a leg injury, G. Bradley Hart served as acting secretary and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, spoke on the subject, "Nursery Problems Raised by War." He expressed regret at his inability to attend any more regional or state meetings during the coming year because of the greatly increased pressure of work in the Washington office due to the war. Dr. White said that his office was still working on trade barrier problems and others in spite of the extra wartime work. Paying tribute to the A. A. N. camouflage committee under the chairmanship of William Flemer, Dr. White told of the help the committee had been to the army camouflage officers. He outlined the victory garden program recently started by the government and told how the nurseryman might help in fostering the part of the program dealing with the values of ornamentals.

E. L. D. Seymour, horticultural editor and member of the advisory committee on the victory garden program, greeted his many friends among the nurserymen and supplemented Dr. White's remarks on the program.

Frank S. LaBar, A. A. N. executive committee member for the eastern region, reported that the many nurserymen he had seen throughout the east were generally optimistic regarding the effect of the war on the trade. He made a plea for more members from among the Long Is-



land group, stressing the need of financial and moral support to those members of the A. A. N. who are giving their time and effort to the good of the trade in general. He also spoke of his desire to see 1,000 members in the A. A. N. and the resulting possibility of employing a promotion man to work on publicity and aid the executive secretary in his heavy responsibilities.

The guest speaker, Carl F. Wedell, head of the school of horticulture of the State Institute at Farmingdale and executive committee member of the Civilian Camouflage Council, spoke on "Camouflage and the Use of Plant Materials." His talk was concluded with a showing of colored slides taken of camouflage done by students in Mr. Wedell's course at the institute.

The nominating committee, consisting of Jac Bulk, W. M. Long and R. M. Bettes, proposed the following as regional officers for 1942, who were elected: Chairman, Willard A. Van Heiningen, Wilton, Conn.; vice-chairman, J. Franklin Styer, Concordville, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, G. Bradley Hart, Wading River, L. I.

It was voted to hold future annual meetings of the eastern region in New York city, the meetings to be financed collectively by the chapters, rather than each chapter acting as host successively as in the past. To this end it was also voted that the chapters be assessed a nominal sum annually to finance the meetings in New York.

P. M. Koster proposed a resolution, to be presented to the executive committee of the A. A. N. and to the Eastern Association of Nurserymen, asking that they use all possible influence to bring about a repeal of the Japanese beetle quarantine. Upon motion by Jac Bulk, the resolution was voted on and passed. William Flemer moved that a similar resolution be presented to both houses of Congress at Washington. This motion was passed, also.

Dinner was served at 7:30 and followed by entertainment. Sixty were present. The invitation to members and others to bring the ladies bore fruit to the extent of ten nurserymen's wives being present.

#### A. A. N. Chapter.

At a luncheon meeting of the Long Island chapter of the A. A. N.

all officers were reelected for 1942. They are Peter M. Koster, president; E. H. Costich, vice-president; G. Bradley Hart, secretary-treasurer, and Matthew Ottevanger and J. E. Weir, directors.

#### ALLIED RETAIL ELECTION.

The regular winter meeting of the Allied Retail Nurserymen's Association was held January 30, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The annual election of officers was held as follows: President, Valteau Curtis, Charles G. Curtis Co., Callicoon; vice-president, S. Bernath, Bernath's Nursery, Pleasant Valley; secretary, William Foster, Rosedale Nurseries, East View; treasurer, William Godding, Poughkeepsie Nursery Co., Poughkeepsie.

After the business meeting, Dr.

A. M. S. Pridham, of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, New York state college of agriculture, gave a lecture on the victory garden campaign. Dr. Pridham gave a vivid picture of the campaign setup, as well as just how the nurserymen can join in the work and no doubt benefit considerably.

CORNELIUS VAN TOL left the employ of the Cape Cod Nurseries, February 1, and is embarking in business with his brother at Falmouth, Mass., propagating and growing nursery stock.

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation has been filed for Vasileff Nurseries, Inc., Greenwich, Conn., with an authorized capital of \$5,000. Incorporators are Nicholas Vasileff, Mathilde Vasileff and Lois Morgan.

## Connecticut Meeting

The thirty-fifth annual meeting and banquet of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association was held January 28, at the Waverly Inn, Cheshire.

The morning was devoted to association business. President Willard A. Van Heiningen delivered a timely and helpful official message.

In the course of his message he said:

"Opinions vary as to just what sort of business we may expect for the coming year. It is likely that there will be fewer large properties developed during these war years, and many of the high-salaried persons who have been such good customers in the past are facing a sharp curtailment in their businesses, if not total shutdowns. This means that we shall have to go after a new market. I believe that we have that market in the defense plant worker. Here is a large section of our population who have never received such fat pay envelopes before. These "new riches" are going to be spent on something. If new automobiles were available they would most certainly be first on the defense workers' shopping list. But cars are not available, and there will be less and less of everything which we have come to think of as necessities. But, with the exception of the army's camouflage activities, our products are not

on priority lists. They can do much to bolster civilian morale. They should find a ready market in a nation whose civilian population is destined to spend more and more time at home."

Officers elected were: President, Thomas D. Faulkner, Burr's Nurseries, Manchester; vice-president, Wellington Kennedy, Kennedy Nursery, Greenwich; secretary-treasurer, Peter Cascio, West Hartford.

Louis C. Vanderbrook was reelected to the vigilance committee for a 7-year term. This committee is composed of seven members, the term of one expiring each year.

It was voted that a committee of one be appointed to write to garden clubs of the state offering to furnish speakers from the membership, free of charge, on any subject dealing with ornamental horticulture for the national victory garden program. The treasurer was instructed to buy a \$500 defense bond.

Dr. George L. Peterson spoke on "New Problems in Agriculture Brought On by the War." Dr. Roger B. Friend, state entomologist, and his deputy, M. P. Zappe, reviewed the year's activities. Col. F. S. Rugles, of the executive office of the third military area, spoke on the Philippines. Peter Cascio talked on "Organization of a Victory Garden Program in an Urban Area."

# Landscape Planning and Planting

By Joseph P. Porter

For ten months these articles sailed along peacefully and quietly. Then last month we ran into our first squall and, as often happens when a storm threatens, your writer decided to alter his course. This, not to escape the elements of controversy that were indicated upon the horizon, but rather to cope with them the more successfully. It was his original expectation to discuss the problems of the service area next and then to proceed to the study of the more private sections of the property with their lawns, gardens and feature developments. The order of these two divisions is now to be reversed, since last month there was introduced either too little or else too much regarding the delicate subject of balance. In making this change, we come quickly to a further study of balance, after which we should know whether the old ship has foundered or come through with all hands safe and satisfied. At least, the discovery that he has some keen readers is gratifying to the writer.

The concept of axis is one of the most important and fundamental principles underlying landscape design and garden planning. Without some recognition of axis there can be no design. Yet this is a subject that has apparently been studiously avoided by practically all lecturers and writers who have contributed to this field of art. Why so? Is the subject not understood? Is it too elusive and difficult to teach? Perhaps. Or is it rather that experienced landscape men have been carefully trying to guard something that they consider a trade secret. Regardless of the answer, the fact remains that a thorough comprehension of axis is essential to the understanding and accomplishment of landscape design. Before we proceed with any study of the private area of the home property, this subject must be discussed.

First, we must form a conception of the term "axis." The dictionary definition, "the line upon which a thing revolves," functions as a good beginning. Expand this to include the thought of a line upon which

## XI. LANDSCAPE DESIGN.

### Axis.

*Eleventh in a series of monthly articles on the application of landscape architecture to the property of Mr. Average Citizen, by the professor of landscape design in the department of horticulture at Cornell University, continues discussion of the treatment of the public unit area, or front yard, as to shrub planting for various purposes.*

balance from side to side and from end to end is produced, and the idea becomes clearer. Axis may also be considered as the apparent relationship between two important items, features or effects. In architecture and landscape design the actual line connecting these items is invariably imaginary, but the relationship of the two is obvious and definitely sensed. (See illustrations 43, 44 and 45.)

The employment of axis in connection with a building and its landscape development may facilitate the accomplishment of at least seven important and desirable landscape ef-



Illustration 43.—An axis starting at the house is recognized by the porch, steps and living area terrace.

Illustration 44.—The garden end of the axis shown in illustration 43. This lawn is not deep enough for this terminal. The background of cedars needs greater height at the two ends and the patchwork of stones should be removed from in front of the pool.

fects. In the following discussion no attempt has been made to place these seven considerations in sequence of importance. All are important, although value may vary somewhat with different problems.

1. Axis lines relate a building to its property. No landscape scheme is entirely satisfactory unless an intimate relationship exists between the interior of a residence and its external development. This is brought about by (a) good views of lawns and gardens placed in connection with important windows and seen from within the house and (b) satisfactory exit and entrance from the living room, dining room or hall directly to some point in the private section of the grounds. (See illustrations 43 and 45.) Axis views from windows do not require so strong terminal developments as do those that extend from doorways. (See illustration 48.) Architects, in general, are careless in the arrangement of house windows, rarely considering the garden views that they might subtend. They are still more thoughtless when it comes to providing a satisfactory entrance to the garden from the house interior. All landscapemen and nurserymen should endeavor to call the attention of the public to these two important considerations. The securing of a good relationship between the house and garden is often the most difficult problem that the designer must master. There is no problem if the owner understands the situation before building. Axis is, therefore, the linking factor unifying the interior of the house with its exterior.

2. Axis lines relate and inter-

weave the various minor unit areas within a property. (See illustration 45.) The private area of many home properties is often made up of several distinct landscape effects or, as we shall call them, minor unit areas. For example, we might have a paved terrace for sitting and recreation, a lawn area, a formal flower garden and an informal garden. The best effect is obtained by separating these units from one another by informal shrub plantings, hedges or walls, much as rooms are separated within the house. These various units are then organized into a related sequence or scheme that is given unity by axis lines which connect them through openings in the barrier material. This gives organization, sequence and coherence to the entire scheme. Just as the bones give support and organization to the human body, so axis lines form the structural frame of a landscape scheme.

3. Axis lines assist in determining the location of architectural and natural feature developments. These lines act as the important view lines in the interior design of a property. Feature developments may be located in either of two places. (a) The terminal ends. Placement in this position acts as a conclusion and climax. All true axis lines must be adequately terminated with both a note of special interest and a satisfactory background that stops the view of all distracting elements beyond. (See illustrations 46 and 47 and compare them with 44 and 45.) (b) The second location of features is at points where two or more axis lines cross one another. As a rule,

these points should not be blocked with a feature except in extremely formal situations. These features function as a central point in the design scheme, since the axis lines extend on both sides of the crossing point and their use at this point is limited and questionable, but more about that when we take up the study of garden features and architectural decorations in a future article.

4. Axis provides lines upon which balance is developed. Lawns and gardens are laid out and planned upon the axis lines. Many times these lines actually function as routes of circulation and always they serve as the major lines of interior views. In all cases balance of mass (trees, shrubs, architecture and so forth) to void (low, open area), and interest (color, features and so forth) to neutral effect should be secured both (a) from side to side and (b) from end to end on each axis line. When balance is studied in relation to axis good effects are more likely to be obtained. (Note the balance in illustration 45 and the violation of balance made by the seat in 48.)

5. Axis assists in producing a property scheme that affords a logical sequence of development. This value is difficult to discuss. It will be revealed fully when in future studies we examine further into the subject of design. We shall then see how the axial scheme of a property may lead the individual to travel through the layout by a logical route, the pursuing of which reveals the gardens, lawns and feature developments to maximum advantage. The property then becomes a symphony or story made up of a number of parts. Yet, not all of these parts must contain axis lines.

6. Good axial arrangements develop and provide a feeling of size and extent within a property that cannot be obtained in any other manner. The writer is convinced of this fact. This is a point, however, that may start controversy. If you have another idea, do not be afraid to express it. For him to prove this point (of course, to his own satisfaction only) would take at least an entire article. It may be worth it. Who knows? Crowded as we are, both as to time and space, your writer cannot be free to develop in detail every statement and phase of the problem that we are studying.



Illustration 45.—The major axis in a city garden crossing the house terrace, the lawn panel, passing through the half-hidden flower garden and terminated by the teahouse. Simple grandeur obtained through axis.



The only way by which judgment can be checked is through your reactions and response. Now, to return to the point and add a hint or two indicative of how axial development effects size. The minor unit areas of gardens and other landscape developments are arranged in sequence along axis lines. Each of these areas is more or less separated by barriers from the others and is relatively complete in itself. By passing through these various sections of a property and pausing a while to enjoy the different effects, an observer gathers the feeling that he has seen more than if all the effects were thrown into a single area. In addition, axis lines usually extend the maximum length of each unit, and one feels their full length if the area is properly planned. The sum total of these axis lines adds to this feeling of extent of the property. In circulating through a property an observer will usually walk following axis line routes. He is led from feature to feature and will undoubtedly actually travel further than would be the case if these same features and displays were arranged in any other manner.

7. Axis lines afford a quality in design that cannot be secured in any other way. All design is largely made up of man-conceived ideas. Axis lines are design. When nature's offerings are supplemented and complemented with man's ideas of design, we find an intensification of the effect and an added quality of fascination that both charms and holds our interest. Its use aids in the attainment of picturesque effects and affords a surer means of attaining symmetry. Pomp and circumstance in garden effects are impossible without axis. On the small home grounds it is the only means of securing any element of grandeur. (See illustration 45.)

One might easily conclude that axis lines are indispensable on all properties and in all gardens. Such a conclusion would be an error. Whenever any measure of formality is desired (and this would include practically all residences and home properties) axis lines should be employed. The more formal the scheme, the greater the number and emphasis of the lines. In less formal schemes, such as farms and informal yards, axis is usually reduced to a single one, which functions mainly



Illustration 46.—This garden, seen from the house entrance, fails in two respects: 1. No focal point; the axis line needs recognition. 2. Poor background.

Illustration 47.—From the house terrace to informal nothingness. This view or axis line is definitely sensed and needs terminal recognition.

Illustration 48.—Minimum recognition of length and axis on an informal city lawn. Note the plant accent in the rear. The birdbath should be moved closer to the hemlock in the rear. The garden seat is a distracting note. Cover it with a slip of paper and note the improvement of balance and focalization that results.

to relate house interior to the outside arrangement. (See illustration 48.) In true naturalistic gardens and

Japanese gardens axis is wholly out of place, since axis lines do not occur in nature. A summer cottage

located in a natural environment should have but mild axis development. One true axis line normally will be present if we are to make the most of our environment, for we shall locate the cottage in such a manner as to take advantage of some fine view of a lake, a mountain or a valley. Thus a line or view rela-

tionship is established between the objective and the cottage window, sitting area or summerhouse. A few interrupting trees may be removed; a few shrubs or trees may be planted to frame the picture. Balance and repose are achieved. And behold, we have axis, the strength and power of the designer.

## More State Meetings

### PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

William Carver, Bethlehem, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association at the mid-winter meeting, held at Harrisburg, February 3 and 4. Other officers elected are Louis Wissenbach, Pittsburgh, first vice-president; William Nisley, Harrisburg, second vice-president; Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Charles Hetz, Erie; Charles M. Boardman, Weiser Park; William Long, Southampton, and Frank Styer, Concordville.

At the opening session Dr. J. Horace McFarland, welcoming the members and guests, stressed the importance of gardening and landscaping efforts. The remainder of Tuesday's session was taken up by routine business.

The session on Wednesday morning was given over to a discussion of gardening subjects. Participating in this were Mrs. F. Page Allinson, West Chester, regional vice-president of the Federation of Garden Clubs; Dr. P. P. Pirone, of the New Jersey agricultural experimental station, and Miss Mildred Jones, Lancaster.

At the afternoon session the important subject of "Landscaping the Pennsylvania Turnpike" was discussed by W. T. Staats, assistant to the chairman of the turnpike commission. Mr. Staats told the group it would have to convince federal and state agencies that highway planting was not a luxury, but a necessity, because it will prevent slides, save maintenance costs, relieve unemployment and encourage tourist travel.

Nurserymen are protesting vigorously the use of plants from state nurseries to landscape the pike rather than their products. The turnpike commission is expecting to use W. P. A. funds for the landscaping.

Dr. Warren B. Mack, of the horticultural department of Pennsylvania State College, closed the session with a talk on the victory garden movement.

E. Fred Rowe.

### VIRGINIA MEETING.

The winter meeting of the Virginia Nurserymen's Association began with registration on the evening of February 3 at the Jefferson hotel, Richmond. John Williams and Fred Shoosmith were on hand to greet the members. At 6:30 the banquet began, followed by a floor show.

The after-dinner speaker was Dr. John Wendell Bailey, professor of biology at the University of Richmond, who gave a delightful talk on his travels, calling particular attention to the growing "plant consciousness" in most cities throughout our country, Mexico and South America. The General Outdoor Advertising Co. showed an instructive picture on defense gardening.

The meeting next morning was called to order by the vice-president, J. D. Yeatts, in the absence of the president, S. H. Thrasher, who is recuperating from an illness in Florida. Registration had reached forty-five, not including a number of guests.

Fred Heutte, superintendent of parks for the city of Norfolk, gave a most interesting talk on "City Beautification and Plants Particularly Good for That Purpose." Trees were the main plants discussed for street use, but other types of planting for parks and municipal buildings were mentioned.

Daniel J. Foley, of J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa., talked to the group on "You and Your Advertising," providing his hearers a clearer understanding of where advertising dollars get best results.

Herbert Hill, of the Life Insurance

Co. of Virginia, offered an instructive talk on "Improved Salesmanship."

Rev. A. E. Acey, Richmond, whom all enjoyed so much at the summer meeting, again was the after-luncheon speaker and impressed upon all the importance of religion in our world struggle today.

A. G. Smith, Blacksburg, in his talk on "Nurserymen and the Victory Garden Program," demonstrated to the members how important it is for the industry to be wholeheartedly in accord with this movement.

Several members of local garden clubs spoke for five minutes each on how nurserymen can assist local garden clubs in their victory garden program.

A lengthy round-table discussion was led by John Williams, assisted by G. T. French, the state entomologist, and Morris Kearns.

David E. Laird, Sec'y.

### KENTUCKY MEETING.

The winter meeting of the Kentucky Nurserymen's Association was held January 30, for the first time in conjunction with the Kentucky farm and home convention, at the college of agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., Lexington; vice-president, A. G. Humphreys, Mount Sterling; secretary, H. G. Tilson, Lexington; treasurer, Nick Verburg, Anchorage; executive committeeman, J. O. Ostrander, Louisville. Louis Hillenmeyer, Sr., was elected delegate to the A. A. N. to serve a 2-year term. J. F. Donaldson, Sparta, is alternate.

The theme of the program was education, and speakers included members of the university staff. Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University, Columbus, talked on "Experimental Studies in Ornamental Horticulture."

The address of President J. W. Fike, Hopkinsville, and a report from R. P. White, executive secretary of the A. A. N., read by the secretary of the Kentucky association, gave the members food for thought in regard to the position of the nurseryman in relation to national affairs.

In the evening an informal banquet was held at the Lafayette hotel, most of the members attending.

H. G. Tilson, Sec'y.

# Identifying Maples in Winter

By Leon Croizat

In the article in the preceding issue dealing with maples in winter I pointed out that these plants have opposite buds with a variable number of scales. In that article I figured the bud of the moosewood and its relatives, which has two opposite scales in an arrangement suggesting a pair of cupped hands; the bud of the Norway maple, which has two to four rows of scales, and the bud of the sugar maple, with several rows of scales, ending in a rather sharp tip. In addition, I illustrated the tip of a branchlet of red maple, which bears many crowded flower buds on the side and one leaf bud at the center. Lastly, I showed in a sketch how all these different buds are fundamentally the same thing, with changes of detail worked out in the number of the scales and in the position of the eyes, whether bearing flowers or branchlets.

As I stated in my previous article, everybody who is professionally interested in trees should be able to recognize at least ten maples at all times of the year. These maples are *Acer rubrum*, *A. saccharinum*, *A. palmatum*, *A. japonicum*, *A. platanoides*, *A. pseudoplatanus*, *A. saccharum*, *A. campestre*, *A. negundo* and *A. tataricum*. These plants are widely cultivated, and anyone who is familiar with them will find it easy to master the identification of many other species in their relationship. Here are the winter characters of these maples and some of the other species which resemble them most closely:

(1) Red and silver maple (*A. rubrum* and *A. saccharinum*)—The bud arrangement is the same in these two species, and I illustrated it in detail in the previous article. The buds are many and closely clustered toward the upper tip of the branchlets and side shoots, the flowers and fruits (called in all maples keys or samaras) being borne almost without exception from side buds. An experienced eye can easily identify the red from the silver maple, but the differences between these two species must be seen to be duly appreciated, as no description can do

The considerable number of maple species in cultivation requires that nurserymen have knowledge of a fair proportion of them. Here is told how to recognize them by their buds and winter characters in general, by an expert in plant identification at the Arnold Arboretum.

them justice in full. The silver maple is a looser tree, with a more scaly bark, not definitely grayish on the upper branches, with thicker twigs which in winter color up a peculiar red with a tinge of yellow, with fairly large buds and with branchlets that tend to hang downward in a graceful manner, but turn up rather sharply at the tip. Taking his cue from these pointers, the reader may soon learn to distinguish these two maples the one from the other. They cannot be confused with other maples.

(2) Japanese maples—Under this name are cultivated at least two markedly different species, *Acer palmatum* and *Acer japonicum*, each occurring in cultivation with endless forms and varieties. Let anybody who believes that these shrubs and

small trees belong to the same species take a look at their buds, and he soon will realize that they are altogether different. The buds of both *A. palmatum* and *A. japonicum* have few scales, two or at the most four, but the leaf scars of the former are very large and thus incase the buds almost halfway up; in *A. japonicum* the bud is free and the leaf scar is very thin, bearing in most cases a noticeable fringe of hairs. One of the species native to our west coast, the vine maple (*A. circinatum*) has a bud that suggests somewhat that of *A. japonicum*, but in it the scales are as a rule definitely two, and the leaf scar is somewhat larger. All the species of this group are shrubs or small trees with slender twigs. Figure 1 shows in (a) the bud of *A. japonicum*, in (b) that of *A. palmatum*, in (c) that of *A. circinatum*. The bark of the twig is smooth and in most cases purplish or greenish.

(3) Norway maple and sycamore maple (*A. platanoides* and *A. pseudoplatanus*)—It is difficult to understand why these two species are so often confused in winter. The bark is very different, being rather finely cracked (more or less like an ash) in the Norway maple, smooth-

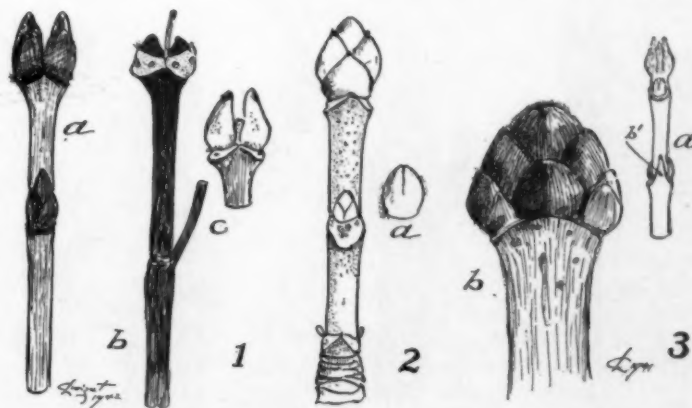


Figure 1.—In (a) a twig of *Acer japonicum*; in (b) a twig of *Acer palmatum*; in (c) apical buds of the vine maple (*Acer circinatum*).

Figure 2.—A branchlet of the sycamore maple showing in (a) a small lateral bud with only two scales, such as is occasionally found in maples with several to many scaled buds.

Figure 3.—In (a) sketch of a twig of the boxelder showing in (b') the pointed "bridge" between opposite leaf scars; in (b) tip of a twig of the painted maple (*Acer mono*, also called *A. pictum*).



ish and grayish in the sycamore maple. In addition, the color of the bud is unmistakable and very constant. At the first light frost, if not before, the bud scales of the Norway maple turn purplish, while those of the sycamore maple remain greenish throughout the winter. Using the color of the bud scales as a mark of identification, even saplings of these two maples can be told apart without the slightest difficulty. The lilacs have buds that somewhat resemble those of *A. platanoides* and *A. pseudoplatanus*, but their scales are always more sharply keeled on the back and more definitely pointed at the tip. Figure 2 illustrates a bud of the sycamore maple, in (a) being shown one of the smaller lateral buds which sometimes occur with only two scales. Two groups of species have buds which may be said to be structural variants of those of the Norway and sycamore maple. The painted maple (*A. mono*), *A. truncatum* and *A. mayri*, three Asiatic ornamentals not altogether unknown here in cultivation, have buds of the kind shown in figure 3 (b). In these species the branchlets as a whole are definitely more slender than in *A. platanoides*, but the color of the scales is prevailingly purplish, as it is in that species. *Acer heldreichi*, *A. trautvetteri* and other less well known but similar species have a bud of the kind shown in figure 4 (c). This bud is exceedingly characteristic; it suggests that of the sycamore

maple in general habit, but usually has a few more scales and is of a brown to chocolate color. Since the bark of these plants is practically identical with that of the sycamore maple, we may say that a sycamore maple with large brown buds is *A. heldreichi* or the species nearest to it. I should like to call the attention of advanced students of maples to the fact that in these plants the characters of the bud have a great deal of importance in the sheer botanical sense.

(4) Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)—I illustrated the peculiarly pointed and many-scaled bud of this species in my previous article. Buds of this pattern are common among maples and are found almost identical in species that have altogether different kinds of foliage. The paperbark maple (*A. griseum*), for instance, which is an Asiatic plant with leaves cut up into three leaflets and a peculiar flaky bark, has a bud which it is almost impossible to distinguish from that of two of our own species, *A. leucoderme* and *A. grandidentatum*. Figure 5 (b) illustrates the bud of the Nikko maple (*A. nikoense*), which is closely related to the paperbark maple, but differs from it in having heavily hairy tips of the twigs. The 3-pronged arrangement of the buds shown here for *A. nikoense* is characteristic for the great majority of the maples that have buds of the sugar maple pattern. An interesting

structural variant of this bud is found in three species not unknown in cultivation here, though alien to this country, *A. opalus* (Italian maple), *A. monspessulanum* (Montpelier maple) and *A. diabolicum*. This bud is shown in figure 5 (a) and may be said to differ from the bud of the sugar maple essentially in its being slightly narrow at the base and somewhat blunt at the tip. In the Montpelier maple, which is sometimes clipped as hedges, the bud may be quite like that of the sugar maple or like that shown in figure 5 (a), thus forming a transition. All in all, the bud of *A. opalus* and its allies is reminiscent of that of the black oak (*Quercus velutina*), having the same kind and degree of hairiness. The twigs of *A. diabolicum* are easily identified on account of their being thickly lenticelled.

(5) Field maple (*A. campestre*)—This European plant resembles the Norway maple somewhat, but is more shrubby in the habit of its branchlets. It is widely cultivated in this country and many horticultural forms and varieties are known. The bud, shown in figure 6 (b), is not very large and its dull and rather chaffy scales rather suggest the sugar than the Norway maple. Miyabe's maple (*A. miyabei*), a Japanese plant, has a bud of the same nature, but it can easily be identified on account of the bark of its twigs being cracked longitudinally, the cracks being very thin and usually of a dark color.

(6) Boxelder (*A. negundo*)—I repeat here (figure 3 (a)) the illustration given in my previous article. The bud is few-scaled, very much like that of certain kinds of cornus, finely silky, mostly of a grayish color. The bark is smooth, often bloomy, almost invariably olive-colored in winter. The leaf scars are connected by characteristically pointed bridges (figure 3 (a), as shown in (b')). The keys are borne on short lateral twigs, which can easily be recognized even in winter. A relative of the boxelder, *A. cissifolium*, an Asiatic plant seldom cultivated with us, has a bud of this kind, but more delicate, and a bark that is usually pinkish.

(7) Tatarian maple (*A. tataricum*)—The buds are borne like those of the field maple, but are otherwise exceedingly like those of the red

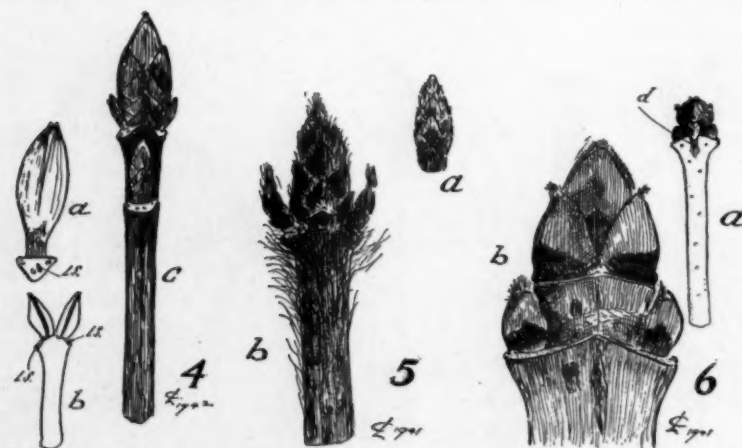


Figure 4.—In (a) a 2-scaled bud of the moosewood type, showing the scales joining in front of the leaf scar (ls); in (b) a sketch showing how the scales of the bud of the bladdernut join parallel with the leaf scar; in (c) a branchlet of *Acer heldreichi*.

Figure 5.—In (a) a single apical bud of the Italian maple type; in (b) a twig of the Nikko maple.

Figure 6.—In (a) a tip of branchlet of the Tatarian maple showing (d) the groove between opposite leaf scars; in (b) apical buds of the field maple (average size between one-eighth and one-fourth inch).

[Continued on page 36.]

# Side Lines Topic at Michigan Meeting

By Harold E. Hunziker

The twentieth annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen, held at the Hotel Hayes, Jackson, January 28 and 29, drew an attendance of between 100 and 125. The general tone of the nurserymen was quite optimistic, although each saw in the war days difficulties in carrying on his business which had not been experienced before. The association voted to buy \$500 in defense bonds.

Registration was conducted Wednesday morning, January 28, after a visit to the state prison of southern Michigan at Jackson.

The convention opened in the afternoon with the address of President Harold P. Paul. He reviewed the activities of the association and the effects of the war upon our industry. Mention was made of the reduction of publication of the association's publication because of the burden imposed upon the secretary's office during these busy times.

In the secretary-treasurer's report, Harold E. Hunziker related that the association had collected more dues than in any previous year and had less expenses than in some former years. Before collections at the meeting, the bank balance and accounts receivable amounted to \$728.75, which was about \$200 better than last year. The association includes a membership of 107 active members, plus an affiliated group of forty members in Detroit.

A highly interesting talk was given by C. K. Guldemon, horticulturist, Galesburg, Mich., on "Garden Strangers We Should Know." Mr. Guldemon ably presented this subject with bits of constructive criticism and humor. He wanted to know, "What manner of nurseries are these which still call new plants which were introduced in 1901, 1864, 1855, 1833, etc.?" In addition to listing interesting varieties of ground covers, he told of many good types of vines. He recommended the use of other types of plants for wall planting than espalier fruit trees. He thought that nurserymen should become familiar with all the plants usable in north exposures and shady locations. He pointed out that certain plants thrive much better

if planted under these conditions than if planted in other exposures. In closing, he pleaded with nurserymen to be fair to customers in regard to plants that are new. "Let's teach them to be proud of the things that are unusual."

## Workings of Lien Law.

On his discussion of the new nurserymen's lien law, Kenneth G. Prettie, assistant attorney general, brought to life the technical workings of the act. After describing the workings of the law, he cautioned the nurserymen that it would probably be better to obtain counsel before trying to apply it, as following the law exactly was necessary in such cases.

In summary, Mr. Prettie pointed out that the safest course in every case is to obtain a written contract for any work that may be done or for materials that may be furnished.

Second, be sure that the contract is signed by all the owners and especially by husband and wife when the property is owned jointly or occupied as a homestead.

Third, be sure that your notice of intention to claim a lien is filed and served within fifteen days after the beginning of the work.

Next, be sure that within sixty days after completion of the work the notice of lien is filed in the office of the registrar of deeds and served upon the owner.

Be sure to obtain a proof of this service in the form of an affidavit made out by the person giving service so that you will have it available in the event that foreclosure becomes necessary.

Finally, if it becomes necessary to enforce your lien by foreclosure, employ a competent attorney to handle the matter for you.

## Election of Officers.

The nominating committee, of which Arthur L. Watson was chairman, presented a slate for the reelection of officers save the secretary-treasurer. The officers elected were: President, Harold Paul; vice-president, Eugene Heuser; secretary-treasurer, Ralph I. Coryell, Birmingham.

Returned to the executive committee were Walter Montford, Benton Harbor, and Walter Coon, Farmington.

Short reports were given, for the legislative committee by Bert Manahan, chairman; the relations committee, by Alex Hunziker, and the membership committee, by Walter Coon.

## Banquet.

Some ninety members of the association gathered to listen to music by a group from the Ford Motor Co. and to hear a highly entertaining talk by Colonel Welsh, "the Old Traveler," on his experiences during "Twenty-five Years on the Open Road." Colonel Welsh felt confident that people would still travel. He said, "If an American has four wheels and two dollars—well, he'll travel somewhere." He pointed out that travelers who used to go to California and Florida will come to Michigan, thereby traveling 200 miles instead of 2,000.

As the most beautiful place he had visited, Colonel Welsh picked Natchez, Miss., where there are two garden program weeks during the latter part of March and early April. The many historical homes and beautiful flower gardens are open to the public, and there are many entertainments, including old-fashioned balls, historical pageants, etc.

Elden Burgess, past president of the association, presented two honorary membership certificates. The first went to Cyrus A. Boyer, director of the orchard and nursery inspection service, "for his untiring efforts in safeguarding the interests of horticulture in Michigan." The second was to Frank E. Beatty for his being "a successful nurseryman, a leader to whom many have turned for counsel and inspiration, in recognition of his service in pioneering in the mail-order nursery business."

## A. A. N. Chapter Meeting.

At the A. A. N. chapter breakfast, officers for the coming year were elected, as follows: President, Harold P. Paul; vice-president, Eugene J. Heuser; secretary-treasurer, Ralph I.

Coryell. Delegates are Harold Paul and Walter Montfort; alternates, Bert Manahan, Clifford Emlong, Walter Coon, Louis Drill, Harry Malter and Nick Kriek.

#### Side Lines.

At the morning session January 29, in the discussion for more continued employment in the nursery, Bernard Ward, Lansing, spoke of the fact that pottery could be sold from Memorial day on through the summer months. He warned that concentrating on pottery as a side line was a 7-day-a-week job and that it required good displays on a heavily traveled highway. He thought that it would be best for those starting out to carry only material tying in with nursery operations and to graduate into decorative pottery if bird-baths, sundials and benches went over in good style.

Arthur Watson described how the sale of Christmas greens would lengthen the fall season, if preparations were made in advance. He thought it best, in the case of live Christmas trees, to transplant them in tubs and baskets during September and early October and have them well established before selling. For Christmas decorations, he thought it best to use balsam from the north. He brought examples of Christmas decorations for display and showed how he made use of many greens with birch logs as supports. He pointed out that this Christmas business was becoming a decided side line with his company and was showing substantial profits.

Harold E. Hunziker said he had not found any program for winter work which was novel. However, he had discovered in recent weeks that the Hormel system of storing up hours could be worked out in the nursery business and be permitted by the wage-hour act. This scheme, which he presented to the association some four or five years ago, would allow the employee to work longer hours during the busy season and store up these extra hours to be paid during the summer and winter slack seasons.

#### Virus Diseases.

Don Cation, research assistant in plant pathology, Michigan State College, gave a summary of the virus diseases affecting fruit in Michigan. He cautioned nurserymen to be alert about these diseases, although he

said that of the forty-two known virus diseases, only a few existed in Michigan. Unfortunately, Mr. Cation said, virus diseases can be spread in nursery operations without nurs-



FRANK E. BEATTY.

Honored with honorary membership in the Michigan Association of Nurserymen at its recent meeting, Frank E. Beatty, president of the R. M. Kellogg Co., Three Rivers, Mich., has long been known as a pioneer in the mail-order business and in nursery advertising. He was one of the first to introduce the wide use of color into nursery catalogues, and was one of the pioneers in the utilization of full pages of magazine advertising.

Mr. Beatty's start in the nursery business was as a specialist in strawberries. Born March 2, 1868, on a farm near Yellow Springs, O., he married into a strawberry-growing family while he was a traveling man. He soon found an increasing interest in the culture of strawberries himself and adopted it as a side line. Before long, however, he was compelled to give the work his entire time and attention. This start was at Covington, Ind., in the early nineties.

Experience showed Mr. Beatty that he received his best plants from R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., and through business dealings, a friendship sprang up between the two men, which eventually led to Mr. Kellogg's inviting Mr. Beatty to become the manager of the establishment at Three Rivers. Mr. Beatty took over this work in 1903. In 1904 Mr. Kellogg died, and his brother, because of ill health, sold out to Mr. Beatty in 1905. Since that time the business has been run as a corporation, of which S. F. Beatty, a son, is secretary-treasurer.

For years strawberries were the exclusive line of the business, but gradually, beginning about 1925, other items were added. At this time the Kellogg Co. does a general nursery business, largely by mail. It has had exclusive distribution of a number of plant novelties, among which the *Azaleum*, strongly featured by the firm, captured wide attention. Phlox is a leader in an extensive perennial line. The fruit section of the firm's catalogue exhibits offers of many recent introductions in the major lines, besides strawberries.

erymen being aware, as many of the diseases do not make themselves known for two or three years after the tree is propagated. He thought that a solution of this problem might be certifying of disease-free scion wood from test gardens.

Don Hootman, chairman of the victory garden committee for Michigan, asserted that the purpose of his committee was to disseminate technical information for gardening in Michigan, to interest more people in farm gardens. He stated that, in view of the possible shortage of seeds and spray materials, their proper use would be emphasized. Although the emphasis was on vegetable gardens, Mr. Hootman pointed out that as a means of maintaining morale, the program would call for planting flowers, ornamental trees and shrubs.

In the afternoon, Forrest C. Strong, of the department of botany, Michigan State College, spoke on the effects of sulphur dioxide on plant material. He said that plants could normally tolerate one part to a million of sulphur dioxide without great harm. However, he thought that in areas where more than this was being given out, residents should urge the use of devices to take out sulphur dioxide from coal smoke.

Some discussion was given on fuel gas escaping from leaky gas mains. He believed that soil should be aerated well before new plants were put in, when the soil had become exposed to fuel gas. Mr. Strong talked about the use of sodium chloride on gravel roads and the effect when concentrations of this material got in touch with plant life. He thought that calcium chloride might be the better product to use in this connection, as it was not so destructive to plant material. In any event, small applications of either of these products should be used instead of too concentrated a solution.

Talks of the day were closed with a report of the activities of the orchard and nursery inspection service by the director, C. A. Boyer. He told of the increased activities of the township inspectors. He spoke also of the grape berry moth and the cherry fruit fly projects. He reported that there were twenty-four states now having reciprocal agreements. This year a Christmas tree bill was sent through the legislature and caused the inspection of 869,000 cut trees by the department. Mr. Boyer informed the



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We still have the following assortment in limited supply, which includes many of the most popular ornamental Junipers. These will be shipped knocked out of pots and individually wrapped in paper. These are strong, thrifty grafts ready for field planting.

**\$28.00 per 100**

**\$250.00 per 1000**

*Juniperus chinensis keteleeri* (Keteleer Juniper)  
*Juniperus chinensis pfizeriana aurea* (Hill Golden Pfizer Juniper)  
*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis blue* (Blue Column Chinese Juniper)  
*Juniperus chinensis sargentii blue* (Blue Sargent Juniper)  
*Juniperus chinensis sargentii green* (Green Sargent Juniper)  
*Juniperus communis depressa*—vase-shaped (Vase-shaped Prostrate Juniper)  
*Juniperus japonica* (Japanese Juniper)  
*Juniperus japonica nana* (Hill Japanese Juniper)

*Juniperus sabina von ehron* (Von Ehron Juniper)  
*Juniperus scopulorum* (Chandler's Silver Juniper)  
*Juniperus scopulorum* (Silver Glow Juniper)  
*Juniperus squamata meyeri* (Meyer Juniper)  
*Juniperus virginialis*—dark green  
*Juniperus virginiana burki* (Burk Redcedar)  
*Juniperus virginiana canaerti* (Canaert Redcedar)  
*Juniperus virginiana glauca* (Silver Redcedar)  
*Juniperus virginiana horizontalis*  
*Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis hillii* (Hill Dundee Juniper)

25 of the same variety at 100 rate; 250 at the 1000 rate.

February 1 wholesale price list showing other lining-out items as well as grades for immediate landscape use will be promptly sent on request.

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**DUNDEE, ILLINOIS**

group that he had assurance there would be no federal quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle this year because Michigan had been showing a decrease in the number of beetles reported and had been faithfully following soil treatment in areas where beetles were found. Although alfalfa is not an important crop for Michigan nurserymen, Mr. Boyer told of the alfalfa weevil quarantine to protect Michigan's \$20,000,000 crop.

The resolutions committee expressed the sorrow of association members in their loss through the recent and untimely death of Ralph Emlong. Additional resolutions were:

"We resolve that a motion be introduced in this meeting requesting the U. S. D. A. bureau of entomology and plant quarantine to make it mandatory that their bureau and the various state bureaus bordering on Michigan use more specific control measures in combating the infestations of Japanese beetle, other than the present attempts.

"We resolve that a motion be introduced in this meeting that the state war board place due emphasis upon the problem of maintaining civilian morale through the encouragement of

planting victory gardens of small fruit and ornamentals."

It was decided to hold the 1943 meeting at Jackson at a time and place to be determined by the executive committee.

## Convention Notes.

Vernon Krider, of the Krider Nurseries, Inc., Middlebury, Ind., was called home from Jackson when he received word of the death of a nephew.

Displays in the meeting hall were set up by D. Hill Nursery Co., Dun-

dee, Ill.; Burton's Hilltop Nurseries, Casttown, O.; Weller Nurseries Co., Holland; Krieger's Wholesale Nursery, Bridgman; Michigan Tag Co., Grand Rapids; Richards Gardens, Plainwell; J. R. Spelman Co., South Haven, and Arthur L. Watson Nurseries, Grand Rapids.

Walter Montford, Benton Harbor, received word that one of his daughters had been taken to the hospital for an emergency appendix operation.

George Farley, of the Farley Bros. Nurseries, Albion, distributed an assortment of apples during a recess in the convention.

## EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRIES For Victory Gardens!

One of the earliest blackberries to ripen. Plants are vigorous growers and heavy producers.

Root-cutting plants. Rust-free.

	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 5000
No. 1, root-cutting plants.....	\$1.40	\$12.00	\$50.00
No. 2, root-cutting plants.....	1.10	9.00	40.00

Attractive color plates available to customers.

## THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Ottawa, Kansas

# Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook

By C. W. Wood

## Petrophytum.

(October 9, 1941.) While I was answering an inquirer today who had asked for a list of unusual rock garden shrubs, the thought came to me that a brief résumé (and it will be brief, too, for I know little about the genus) of my experience with the spiraealike plants, petrophytums, might be of interest to other growers. From the technical standpoint, the genus is closely allied to spiraea and, in fact, was included with the latter by the earlier botanists. By gardeners who know them at all, they are still usually called spiraeas. The differences between the two genera are quite technical and need not be discussed here. Botanists talk of five species, only three of which I have grown—*P. caespitosum*, *P. cinerascens* and *P. hendersoni*.

Of these *P. caespitosum* is my choice, not only because of its mat of silky gray leaves, which is always a recommendation in any plant, but also for its miniature stems, never over three inches in height, each carrying a small head of frothy white flowers. It has been several years since I had the plant, but I remember it as one of the choicest little evergreen shrubs that I ever grew, pleasing in appearance at all times and especially so in middle to late summer, when it puts on its flower display.

A later comer to this garden, *P. hendersoni* proved almost equally desirable as long as it was a guest. It lacked some of the silkiness of the other, but instead had the charm of leaves bluish on top with a touch of pinkish lavender underneath, the whole leaf assuming a bronzy tint at the approach of winter. This one is larger than the first-named, making a mound up to six inches in height, with larger heads (to three inches in length) of white flowers, earlier than the other.

The only recommendation for *P. cinerascens* over the other two that I have noted is that it seems easier to manage in eastern gardens. That should not, however, be construed to mean that the plant is not desirable, for it only lacks some of

the silkiness of *caespitosum* and the foliage color of the other and perhaps a little of the head size of both. The plant itself is comparable to *P. hendersoni* as to size. And it is definitely easier than either of the other two, though none is really difficult in this climate.

One requisite, I believe, is for root moisture or at least a cool root run, as under a large rock. Another is the absence of burning sun during the hottest part of the day. That may be supplied by planting on the north side of a rock, where it will be shielded from sunshine from noon onward, or placing it so that a tree will shield it, yet the plant will not be subjected to drip. Still another requisite for permanent success seems to be a rather poor, gravelly soil to furnish perfect drainage and at the same time to be not overrich in nutrient.

I cannot speak from experience as to the best methods of propagation. Rehder says it is grown from seeds, treated like spiraea, but that would surely be a slow process, judging from the slow growth made by mature plants. He also mentions the fact that seedlings are impatient of excess moisture. Division, he says, may also be practiced. Preece recommends cuttings and points out the necessity of taking them just as the flowers begin to fade.

## Geranium Subcaulescens.

(January 23, 1942.) Something happened to my one plant of *Geranium subcaulescens* last summer.

One August day its showy cherry-red flowers were the envy of several rock gardeners who were visiting the nursery; the next time I was in that part of the garden there was not a sign of the plant. What was the cause of its disappearance I have no idea, but I mourn the loss of a lovely hardy geranium. It was the sole product of a packet of seeds from an English friend. I must have been fortunate in getting that color, for I am told that the species, like most geraniums, has several color forms and that the red shade with a glossy black spot at the center which I had is the most desirable of all. Any subcaulescens that one could get, unless it happened to be the magenta, which might be hard to use in the garden, would be worth growing, not only for its summer-long blooming period, but also for its lovely dwarf tuft of deeply cut, glossy leaves. This, I believe, is true *G. subcaulescens*.

I have had plants before from several American nurseries under this label, all of which turned out to be forms of *G. cinereum*. As I have never seen a form of the latter that I did not like, there was no objection to the wrong label, except that one prefers to have his plants correctly named.

It seems to me that there is a good opportunity for profits in the small hardy geraniums for the neighborhood nursery. They are so seldom seen that they are classed among the rare plants, yet they are easily managed in the garden, requiring no more than ordinary light soil for

## CHOICE GRAFTED MATERIAL

**\$25.00 per 100**

*Juniperus chinensis columnaris* blue  
*Juniperus chinensis* Govt. No. 18577  
*Juniperus chinensis keteleeri*  
*Juniperus virginiana burki*  
*Juniperus virginiana* Dundee  
*Juniperus virginiana glauca*  
*Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis*

Redleaf Japanese Maple  
 Pyramidal Tulip Poplar  
 Pyramidal Carpinus  
 Viburnum burkwoodii  
 Rivers Purple Beech  
 Purple Filbert  
 Cornus florida rubra

Large grafts from 2½-in. pots on established understocks.  
**\$25.00 per 100.**

Write for complete 36-page list.

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their comfort. The reason that they are not more often offered, I suppose, is that the propagating material is not easy to get hold of. When available, seeds offer the ideal means, but the plants may also be grown from divisions and from cuttings, the latter being preferably taken in early spring. I like to dig the plants soon after spring growth starts and pull the tufts apart, each with a piece of the old wood attached. These planted in a close propagating frame under glass root quite readily, especially if root-promoting substances are used.

#### Small Candytufts.

(January 23, 1942.) There was a time in the brashness of my younger days when I should have accepted the impossible task of naming the dozen greatest men in history or the dozen best rock garden plants. With more sense or less temerity, or both, I should not care to attempt to do either now. But I think that I am safe in saying that the small candytuft, *iberis*, is one of the most useful of garden plants, not only in the rockery, but also for general garden use.

The two best, in my experience, are Little Gem and Snowflake. It would be quite impossible to attempt to trace their ancestry, and that part of the story is not needed for a full enjoyment of the plants. One feature of both which causes them to find such a forward place in lists of most desirable plants is their adaptability to a wide range of conditions; in fact, they will grow almost anywhere in the sun and in any soil that is not waterlogged. And under these widely varying conditions they are sure to produce sheets of snowy flowers over a long period (from early May through June here in north Michigan) each year. They do not compete with each other, because Snowflake's eight inches is almost twice the height of the other. The outstanding feature in Snowflake is the size of the flower (quite three times as large as ordinary *I. semper-virens*) and its floriferousness. One reason they are not more popular is that much of the stock on the market has been grown from seeds. Both kinds must be grown from cuttings of true stock and then one gets attractive uniform plants.

The other candytuft, *I. saxatilis*, which I had in mind when this note

## ROSES

### HYBRID TEAS:

	No. 1	No. 1½	No. 2
Each per 100.....	20c	18c	15c
Each per 1000.....	18c	16c	12c
Dainty Bess, pink.....	230	90	.....
E. G. Hill, red.....	.....	340	.....
John Russell, red.....	110	.....	.....
La Parisienne, coral-flame.....	210	.....	.....
Louis Philippe, red.....	60	.....	.....
Radiance, pink.....	1,500	.....	.....
Red Radiance, red.....	1,400	.....	.....
Skyrocket, red.....	230	.....	.....
Gen. Jacqueminot, red.....	400	.....	.....
Paul Neyron, dark pink.....	350	.....	.....
Ulrich Brunner, red.....	.....	100	.....

### RUGOSAS:

	No. 1	No. 1½	No. 2
Each per 100.....	18c	15c	12c
Each per 1000.....	16c	12c	10c
Belle Poitevine, pink.....	1,270	280	520
Hansa, red.....	940	.....	310
Pink Grootendorst, pink.....	.....	.....	120
Rugosa alba, white.....	900	860	900
Sir Thomas Lipton.....	650	870	.....

### CLIMBERS:

	No. 1	No. 1½	No. 2
Each per 100.....	18c	15c	12c
Each per 1000.....	16c	12c	10c
Crimson Rambler, red.....	1,800	790	.....
Dr. W. Van Fleet, flesh.....	1,040	1,120	.....
Glenn Dale, yellow.....	1,080	1,180	.....
Jacotte, yellow.....	180	.....	140
Mary Wallace, luminous pink.....	1,490	720	680
Mermaid, yellow.....	280	840	100
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, pink.....	.....	.....	420
Paul's Scarlet, red.....	2,740	4,200	380
Primrose, yellow.....	430	320	.....
Roserie, dark pink.....	560	820	.....
Scorcher, red.....	.....	.....	260

### MISCELLANEOUS: Same Price As Climbers

Austrian Copper, coppery.....	210	.....	140
Hugonis, yellow.....	380	200	.....
Persian Yellow, yellow.....	.....	220	.....

All the above stock is in our storage, f. o. b. Edwardsville, Ill., and will be shipped from that point. Orders will be filled in rotation as received.

### LILACS at \$15.00 per 100

	Quantity
Berryer.....SD.....mauve.....	100
Claude Bernard.....SD.....bright lilac.....	190
Charles Joly.....D.....violet-purple.....	80
Hugo Koster.....S.....lilac.....	150
Jean Mace.....D.....lilac.....	330
Lamartine.....S.....purple lilac.....	560
Louvois.....S.....purple-violet.....	170
Pascal.....S.....violet.....	120
Rothomagensis.....S.....lilac.....	290

S—Single D—Double SD—Semidouble

The above are one-year grafts averaging 18 inches and up in size.

### LINING-OUT STOCK

	Each per 100
Biota bakeri, 10 to 12 ins.....	\$0.10
Biota bakeri, 4 to 6 ins.....	.05
Biota aurea nana, 6 to 8 ins.....	.08
Buxus sempervirens, 4 to 6 ins.....	.05
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana, 4 to 6 ins.....	.06
Juniperus sabina, 8 to 10 ins.....	.07
Juniperus sabina Vonehron, 6 to 8 ins.....	.05
Juniperus sabina Vonehron, 10 to 12 ins.....	.07
Juniperus viridifolia, 6 to 8 ins.....	.08

Orders for the above lining-out stock will be taken only until March 1.

**VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY**  
SCOTTSVILLE, TEXAS



was started can be the most charming little mite or it can be disappointing, depending upon how one interprets the name. The plant that I refer to never grows over an inch or two tall here in northern Michigan. Its stems may get six or eight inches long, but they spread out on the ground, rather than go up in the air. And that makes a beautiful plant when it covers itself with a carpet of white in earliest spring. Here it usually commences to bloom in October or November and is always ready to make merry as soon as the snow leaves it in spring. It may be grown from seeds saved from isolated plants or from cuttings. All candytufts are perhaps best grown from cuttings of new growths following the flowering period. The present plant is so easily handled and so indestructible in my light soil that I have fallen into the mistaken idea that it would be equally amiable in any soil. I am told, though, by friends to whom I have sent plants that they are often short-lived in heavy soil, if they are not given a high, well drained position. It is, in my opinion, an admirable plant that deserves more attention from commercial growers.

#### *Salvia Officialis.*

(October 15, 1939.) Long ago I formed the opinion that a garden containing garden sage, *Salvia officinalis*, pleasingly used indicated the presence of a good gardener. That opinion was recently confirmed when I visited a garden where it had been planted on top of a dry wall, the soft gray of the plant's foliage blending into and forming a continuation of the limestone in the wall. It must have been a lovely picture when the plant was decorated with violet flowers. It reminded me that garden sage is a much-neglected ornamental plant.

(January 24, 1942.) When I read the foregoing note, I thought at once of the present tendency of combining the useful with the ornamental and was struck with the idea of growing the utilitarian herbs, of which garden sage is an example, in the landscaped areas. It contains, I believe, an idea worthy of some thought.

#### *Decumaria.*

(January 24, 1942.) A recent letter from a Virginia friend that he was going to send me another plant

of *Decumaria barbara* that I might try again to get it established in this climate started a train of thought which ended in this note. The saxifrage family is a most versatile one, assuming a wide variety of forms from the tiny alpine saxifrages to this 30-foot climber. *Decumaria*, according to botanists, is made up of two species, one (our present plant) native to the southern states from Virginia to Louisiana, and the other a Chinese. Our plant is said to be hardy north to Massachusetts, but I have never been able to get one through its first winter here. My memory of it in the south is one of a most pleasing fragrance in its feathery corymbs of white flowers. I recall one garden where it had been allowed to trail over a rocky slope and the effect was pleasing to the eyes as well as the nose. Growers in more temperate sections should find it a good item for their list of climbers. The books say it is best propagated from greenwood cuttings under glass in summer.

#### *Thalia Dealbata.*

(January 24, 1942.) Speaking of *decumaria* reminds me of another

plant, *Thalia dealbata*, that I have admired in the southern states. It is one of the few members of the marantaceae that get as far out of the tropics as South Carolina and, like most of its kind, it stays close to the swampy areas. As it has come under my observation, it is one of the stateliest of aquatic plants, deserving far more attention from water or bog gardeners than it seems to get. I remember one swamp in the Gulf coast section of Texas where it grew abundantly, making one of the loveliest waterscapes that I have ever seen. There it got up to five feet in height and in August, when seen, its spikes of purple flowers, covered with a white powder (hence the common name powdered thalia), made a picture not easily forgotten. It is said to bloom from June to September, but of that I cannot say; if true, so long a blooming period would add much to the plant's usefulness. The flowering period ends, it is said, in an equally pretty fruiting season, with nutlike fruits about one-half inch in diameter. Although practically unknown in American gardens and evidently not known at all to American nurserymen, I find it

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AMERICAN ARBORVITAE	Per 1000
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<b>MUGHO PINE</b>	
3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 2 to 5 ins.....	25.00
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3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 3 to 5 ins.....	15.00
5-yr. Transplants (2-2-1), 6 to 15 ins.....	22.00
<b>COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE</b>	
3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 1 to 3 ins.....	25.00
5-yr. Transplants (2-2-1), 4 to 8 ins.....	50.00
<b>SCOTCH PINE</b>	
4-yr. Transplants (2-1-1), 6 to 12 ins.....	20.00
<b>ENGELMANN SPRUCE</b>	
3-yr. Transplants (2-1), 1 to 4 ins.....	20.00
<b>NORWAY SPRUCE</b>	
4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 5 to 10 ins.....	20.00
<b>RED SPRUCE</b>	
5-yr. Transplants (2-3), 6 to 10 ins.....	20.00
<b>WHITE SPRUCE</b>	
4-yr. Transplants (2-2), 4 to 10 ins.....	20.00
5-yr. Transplants (2-2-1), 6 to 12 ins.....	25.00

#### TERMS

Cash with order, or half cash with order, balance C.O.D. Fryeburg, Maine, net, no discounts. No less than 250 trees of one kind and size at 1942 rate. No charge for boxes or packing.

All orders shipped express collect unless otherwise specified. Trees shipped by freight not guaranteed to live.

#### GUARANTEE

90% of each order guaranteed to live. Free replacements up to 90% before October 1, 1943.

(2-1-1) means 2 years as seedling, 1 year in transplant bed, 1 year in another transplant bed. Similarly for other figures in parentheses.

OTHER SIZES AND VARIETIES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE NOW FOR FREE WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

**Western Maine Forest Nursery**

BOX AN-232

FRYEBURG, MAINE

listed by one English grower. Judging from my brief acquaintance with it and by what friends in the south say about it, the plant has excellent possibilities for exploitation.

I am told that it does well in the garden if given a mucky soil that is always wet or in shallow water. There is nothing in the literature to tell us how hardy it is. Parks says it is hardy to Austin, Tex. That may mean Austin is the northern limit of its natural range in that section. It grows naturally in South Carolina and I saw it in one Virginia garden, where it had been planted two feet deep. It is easily multiplied by division of the rootstocks.

### A. A. N. CONVENTION.

The local arrangements committee of the A. A. N., Charlie Williams, chairman, met at Kansas City, February 2, to discuss entertainment features of the convention. Tentative plans are attractive.

The wild west will be the theme. All the features, from the initial get-acquainted night, through the mixer for the young folks, cowboy night, barbecue banquet and dance, will be keyed to this idea. The women have not been forgotten — something which every woman will be sure to enjoy in the cards, but is still a secret.

### EDWARD T. KELLY PILOT.

Edward T. Kelly, son of William F. Kelly, president of Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y., is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the army air corps. Leaving Cornell university in January, 1940, during his junior year, he attended an air school in Tuscaloosa, Ala., completing his training at Randolph field and then Kelly field, where he received his commission and where he has been stationed ever since as an advanced instructor. During the past summer he took a special course in gliding at Elmira, N. Y., so that he also holds a license for piloting gliders.

William F. Kelly, Jr., is a junior at Cornell University and an advanced student in the R.O.T.C. On graduating in the spring of 1943, he will receive a commission as second lieutenant in the field artillery.

Another son, John W., is associated with his father in the business, serving as secretary-treasurer of the firm. James B. Carmody is vice-president.

## ROSES—A Dependable Source

### Buy Direct from TEXAS' Leading Grower

General assortment in Hybrid Teas, Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Rugosa, Hybrid Rugosa, Climbers and Ramblers.

### BUSH ROSES

2-year heavy forcers.....	\$22.00 per 100;	\$180.00 per 1000
2-year No. 1 .....	16.00 per 100;	140.00 per 1000
2-year No. 1½.....	11.00 per 100;	90.00 per 1000

Packing at cost. 30 to 60 days to reliable firms. Prompt service. All true to name. Unknown firms, ¼ cash, balance C.O.D.

Alexander Hill Gray  
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Bridesmaid  
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Crusader  
David O. Dodd  
Dorothy Page-Roberts  
Edith Nellie Perkins  
Editor McFarland  
E. G. Hill  
Elizabeth of York  
Essence  
Etoile de France  
Francis Scott Key  
Freiherr von Marschall  
Golden Dawn

Golden Ophelia  
Grenoble  
Grass an Coburg  
Hadley  
Helen Gould  
Jonkherr J. L. Mock  
Killarney, Pink  
Killarney Queen  
Kaiserin A. Viktoria  
Lady Ashtown  
La France, White  
Lady Hillingdon  
Louis Philippe  
Lucie Marie  
Luxembourg  
Margaret Belle Houston  
Mary, Countess of  
Ilchester  
Marguerite Chambard  
Mme. Caroline Testout  
Mme. Jenny Gillemot

Mme. Lombard  
Minnie Francis  
Mlle. Franziska Kruger  
Mrs. A. R. Waddell  
Mrs. Charles Bell  
Mrs. Dudley Cross  
Mrs. Henry Bowles  
Mrs. Henry Morse  
Old Gold  
Premier Supreme  
Radiance, Pink  
Radiance, Red  
Radiance, Shell Pink  
Roslyn  
Rouge Mallerin  
Sœur Therese  
Souv. de Mme. Chambard  
Sunburst  
Syracuse  
Talisman  
William R. Smith

### FLORIBUNDA—BABY ROSES

2-year heavy forcers.....	\$25.00 per 100
2-year No. 1 .....	17.00 per 100
2-year No. 1½.....	12.00 per 100

Else Poulsen  
Kirsten Poulsen

Lafayette, Improved  
Salmon Spray  
Snowflake

### DWARF BABY ROSES

Baby Doll  
Cecile Brunner

Chatillon  
Ideal

Katharina Zeimet  
Lafayette

Perle d'Or  
Tausendschon

### HYBRID PERPETUALS—RUGOSA and HYBRIDS

2-year No. 1 .....	\$14.00 per 100
2-year No. 1½.....	10.00 per 100

Austrian Copper  
Belle Poitevine  
Black Prince  
Conrad F. Meyer  
Frau Karl Druschki

F. J. Grootendorst, Pink  
General Jacqueminot  
Golden Moss  
J. B. Clark  
Paul Neyron

Persian Yellow  
Prince C. de Rohan  
Rugosa Alba  
Sir Thomas Lipton

### CLIMBERS—RAMBLERS and PILLAR ROSES

2-year No. 1 .....	\$15.00 per 100
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Varieties marked EXTRA, 5c higher each grade.

Varieties marked OLD, 5c less each grade.

American Pillar  
Caledonia—EXTRA  
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Chaplin's Pink  
Dainty Bess—EXTRA  
Devoniensis—EXTRA  
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Dr. W. Van Fleet  
Emily Gray  
Excelsa—OLD (3000 or  
more)

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K. A. Viktoria  
Lady Ashtown  
Margaret McGredy—  
EXTRA  
Mary Wallace  
Meteor, Best Monthly—  
EXTRA  
Mme. Caroline Testout  
Paul's Scarlet  
Primrose

Perle des Jardins—  
EXTRA  
Radiance, Pink  
Radiance, Red  
Reine Marie Henriette—  
EXTRA  
Roslyn—EXTRA  
Silver Moon  
Talisman  
Veilchenblau  
Wootton—EXTRA

All orders accepted are subject to stock on hand. We reserve the RIGHT to substitute either GRADE in stock.

Deposit required for later delivery. Good roses are scarce.

Place your orders with a DEPENDABLE FIRM.

## ROSEMONT NURSERIES

A. L. Thompson, Owner, P. O. Box 839, TYLER, TEXAS

# This Business of Ours

*Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen*

*By Ernest Hemming*

## OVER THE "HUMP".

Six months to a year after a planting job is completed, it usually looks shabbier than it did when just finished. This is true even when normal maintenance is furnished. It is in this period that the planting is becoming established and it is the period when most customers are lost. If it is a fall planting job, the buffeting of winter winds and the yellowing from winter burn make the job look somewhat forlorn. A spring planting job usually shows rather short growth and small leaves, and toward the end of summer, when buds are being formed for the next year, the tree itself seems to lose interest in its foliage. This is true even of properly executed plantings.

Along about this time the customer calls you in and, with the cost of the job still fresh in his mind, he seems to be a bit grumpy and doubtful. If your job has been properly done, usually a little explanation about the shock of transplanting will relieve the customer's mind, and even a little jollyng won't be amiss, for you know that in another year the plants will really get going. It is not a bad idea to take along your clippers and do a little judicious pruning of dead or broken twigs. A few suggestions on keeping the planting looking neat will help, and it's surprising how little it really takes. An offer to replace a plant or two, even if you didn't guarantee them, doesn't hurt, especially if the customer has done his part and you don't cheapen your stock. Under similar circumstances I doubt if I've ever come home without another order added to the replacement, and we try to be as strict as possible about that, too.

These little things are too often the cause of needless misunderstanding between customers and nurserymen.

Once the planting has become established, that customer will be easier to deal with and the cost of doing his orders will be reduced.

The best kind of business is made up of customers who come back

every year or so to give you a good little order. So, to keep them coming, be sure to get them over the first "hump." E. S. H.

## THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

If the retail nursery business is to measure up to its job, as compared with other lines of sales and service, it is about time it entirely revamped its conception of what is expected of it.

We shall assume the objective of the nursery business as a whole is to set every country home in a flower garden and make every piece of waste ground a beauty spot.

It certainly cannot be done by the nonwarranty clause published in the average nursery catalogue and all the customs and regulations that have grown up to protect the nurseryman from his customer's ignorance about plants.

What is needed is a complete reversal and for the nurseryman in his own mind to make it the exception when he does not assume responsibility for establishing the plants he sells on his customer's grounds.

Most of the customs and rules governing nursery merchandising have grown up to protect the nurseryman from two or three per cent of unscrupulous customers and those ignorant of plants, whereas the other ninety-eight per cent with whom he does business are reasonable and honest and are fast becoming educated in plant knowledge.

A business policy based on pleasing the customer is more likely to produce an expanding market than

otherwise. Greater consumption will lower costs. Lower costs will enable the poor man to live in pleasant surroundings. This idea is directly opposed to the one generally held, that restricted production and higher prices were what business needed.

When we have squared accounts with Hitler and the Japs we really ought to bring our merchandising of plants and landscape service in line with social cooperation and the redistribution of wealth that is taking place, which can be summed up with the words: "The nursery business cannot do its job unless the customer's interests be made paramount."

E. H.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS.

Most nursery catalogues, if they say anything at all about it, recommend to customers that they plant their newly purchased plants a little deeper than they were planted in the nursery. The same instructions are given in the garden magazines to the amateur gardeners that read them. I, for one, wish that such instructions were no longer given. Of all the improperly planted plants I have seen, probably only one or two out of a hundred were not planted deeply enough, and plenty were planted so deep as either to stunt or to kill the plants. I have seen plants set almost two feet too deep, while three or four inches will stunt many small trees and shrubs.

Contrary to much expert opinion among professional men, scientific experiments have shown that plants thrive better if planted just a little high rather than just a little deep.

The natural inclination of the amateur gardener is to err on the side of planting deep; add this to the instruction to plant them just a little deeper and you get the unfortunate results too often seen.

Our instructions are to plant the same depth as the plants were set

## PLEASE REFER TO OUR TWO-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT

in the January 15 issue of the American Nurseryman for attractive prices on both lining-out and finished stock. Also refer to our **Fall Wholesale Trade List** for other items.

Our Spring 1942 list will be out about February 15. Please write for a copy. Send your want list for special quotations.

## FOREST NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

Established 1887  
By J. H. H. Boyd

McMinnville, Tennessee

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NEW OFFERINGS include the three amazingly free September Flowering Korean Cushion Pompons. Also Eugene A. Wander, the big early yellow, and Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont III, magnificent bronze decorative. Both introduced last year—very much in demand now.

Glad to mail you special wholesale folder offering the finest selection of garden Mums available.

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PIN OAKS—3 to 4½-in., stemmed 6 to 7 ft., spaced 8x8 ft.

HEMLOCKS—6 to 15 ft., perfect.

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JAPANESE BEETLE TREATED Hemlocks—*Taxus Capitata*

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Manchester, Conn.

in the nursery, and we wish other nurseries and professional gardeners would give the same advice.

E. S. H.

## MORE ON AMERICAN HOLLY.

Dear Mr. Hemming:

Your article in the American Nurseryman of January 15, 1942, interested me very much, and I agree with you that the American holly is not used in our plantings as much as it could be.

However, I take exception to some of your statements, especially those contained in paragraphs three, four and five.

I invite you cordially to pay me a visit at the Perkins-de Wilde Nurseries, at Shiloh, N. J., and if, in the meantime, you can use a couple of thousand American hollies in different sizes, we shall be glad to hear from you.

Incidentally, we are growing a quantity of one of the hollies from the Glen St. Mary Nurseries' varieties, the only drawback being their little resistance to winter injury.

R. de Wilde.

I was pleased to receive the above letter from Mr. de Wilde on two counts. First, it reminded me that I do not begin to know all that is going on in the nursery business. Second, the American holly is receiving more attention from nurserymen than I knew. Wish I was young enough to go and see for myself. E. H.

## SELL WYE OAK SEEDLINGS.

Seedlings from the famous Wye oak at Wye Mills, Md., are now available for distribution according to C. F. Winslow, specialist in forestry for the Maryland extension service. Proceeds from the sale of these seedlings are used to maintain the tree and grounds.

The giant tree, the largest white oak on record in the United States, was purchased by the state in 1940 and with its one and one-fourth acres of ground is administered as a miniature state park. The tree measures fifty feet at the base and twenty-seven feet eight inches at a height of four and one-half feet. It has a branch spread of 165 feet, is ninety-five feet high and is estimated to be 400 years old. It was the subject of comment by Ernest Hemming in his column in the July 1, 1941, issue.

## SEEDS 1941 Crop

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Prices f. o. b. New York. ¼ lb. 1 lb.

<i>Abies arizonica</i> .....	\$1.40	\$5.00
" <i>balsamea</i> .....	.85	2.75
<i>Acer platanoides</i> .....	.35	1.10
<i>Alnus glandulosa</i> .....	.35	.85
<i>Alnus maritima</i> .....	.35	.85
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> , per 100 seeds, \$2.00; per 1000 seeds, \$15.00.		1.75
<i>Aristocheia tomentosa</i> .....	.35	1.85
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> , d.b. ....	.35	1.85
<i>Azalea canadensis</i> , c.s., ¼ oz., 90c		
" <i>schlippenbachii</i> , c.s., ¼ oz., \$1.00		
<i>Beania acutivalis</i> .....	.40	1.35
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , c.s. ....	.70	2.50
<i>Betula nigra</i> , c.s. ....	.50	1.75
" <i>populifolia</i> .....	.35	1.85
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> .....	.50	1.65
<i>Caragana arborea</i> .....	.35	.80
<i>Cassaria cunninghamiana</i> .....	2.75	10.00
" <i>stricta</i> , per oz., \$1.55		
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> .....	.35	1.85
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> , c.s. ....	.60	2.75
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> .....	.30	.95
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i> , c.s. ....	.45	1.50
<i>Cnidaria lutea</i> .....	.65	2.25
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> , d.b. ....	.50	1.80
" <i>florida</i> , c.s., washed, ....	.45	1.50
" <i>kousa</i> , c.s. ....	.90	3.25
<i>Corylus americana</i> .....	.35	.75
" <i>avellana</i> .....	.25	.65
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> , c.s. ....	1.80	6.50
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> , c.s. ....	.45	1.50
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> .....	.70	2.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> .....	.80	2.25
" <i>glabra</i> .....	.90	3.25
" <i>macrocarpa</i> .....	.85	3.00
<i>Cydonia japonica</i> , c.s. ....	.90	3.25
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> .....	.35	1.00
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> .....	.35	.70
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> , d.b. ....	.35	.50
" <i>argentea</i> , c.s. ....	.55	1.25
<i>Epigaea repens</i> , per ¼ oz., \$1.25		
<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	1.80	6.50
" <i>globulus</i> .....	2.75	10.00
<i>Eunonymus europaeus</i> , d.b. ....	.65	2.25
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> .....	.35	.85
" <i>lanceolata</i> .....	.45	1.50
" <i>quadrangulata</i> .....	.45	1.50
" <i>velutina</i> .....	.90	3.10
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> .....	1.35	4.75
<i>Hicoria cordiformis</i> .....	...	.35
" <i>pecana</i> (Hardy Northern Native)		
<i>Ilex opaca</i> , d.b. ....	.35	.75
<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i> , d.b. ....	.40	1.75
" <i>horizontalis</i> , d.b. ....	.45	1.60
<i>Koeleria paniculata</i> .....	.65	2.25
<i>Larix laricina</i> .....	1.95	7.00
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> , c.s. ....	.45	1.60
" <i>fraseri</i> , c.s. ....	1.35	4.50
" <i>grandiflora</i> .....	.50	1.75
" <i>soulangiana</i> , c.s. ....	2.00	7.25
" <i>tripetala</i> .....	.45	1.60
<i>Malus domestica</i> Apple, c.s. ....	.40	1.25
" <i>sargentii</i> , d.b. ....	.65	2.25
<i>Morus alba</i> , c.s. ....	.65	2.25
" <i>lanceolata</i> , c.s. ....	.45	1.60
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i> .....	.40	1.40
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> , c.s. ....	.85	3.00
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> .....	.70	2.50
<i>Picea canadensis</i> , White Spruce .....	1.65	6.00
" <i>glauca albertiana</i> .....	2.10	7.50
" <i>mariana</i> (Mill.) B.S.P. ....	1.25	4.50
" <i>pungens</i> (Colo.) .....	1.65	6.00
" <i>glauca</i> .....	1.65	6.00
" <i>stitchensis</i> .....	1.70	6.00
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i> .....	2.10	7.50
" <i>banksiana</i> .....	.90	3.25
" <i>resinosa</i> .....	.90	3.25
" <i>strobus</i> .....	1.40	5.00
" <i>murrayana</i> .....	.35	1.25
" <i>ponderosa</i> (Colo.) .....	.35	1.25
" <i>resinosa</i> .....	.35	1.25
" <i>resinosa</i> .....	2.20	8.00
" <i>rigida</i> .....	.65	2.25
" <i>strobilata</i> .....	.65	2.25
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> .....	.65	2.25
<i>Pistacia orientalis</i> .....	.35	.75
<i>Prunus avium</i> , c.s. ....	.35	1.10
" <i>serotina</i> , c.s. ....	.35	1.10
" <i>spinosa</i> , d.b. ....	.45	1.60
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasii glauca</i> .....	1.45	5.25
" (Colo.) .....	.85	3.00
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> (L.) d.b. ....	.95	3.50
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> .....	.95	3.50
<i>Rhododendron cunninghami</i> , c.s. ....		
" per ¼ oz., \$1.00		
" <i>hybrids mixed</i> , c.s., ¼ oz., \$2.00		
" <i>maximum</i> , c.s., per oz., \$1.10		
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> .....	.70	2.50
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> .....	.35	.75
<i>Rosa arkansana</i> , d.b. ....	.50	1.75
" <i>multiflora thornless</i> , c.s. ....	.70	2.50
" <i>rugosa</i> , c.s. ....	.85	3.00
<i>Sambucus pubens</i> , c.s., per oz., \$0.35		
<i>Sesuvia gigantea</i> .....	2.25	8.50
" <i>sempervirens</i> .....	1.00	3.50
<i>Sitox americana</i> .....	.50	1.75
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i> .....	1.65	6.00
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> .....	.35	1.10
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> .....	2.25	8.00
" <i>media hickelii</i> .....	1.00	3.50
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> .....	.45	1.60
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> , d.b. ....	.45	1.60
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> , blue .....	.45	1.60

Send for Complete Catalogue

**HERBST BROTHERS**  
92 WARREN STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

# Diseases of Trees

*Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research*

By Leo R. Tebon

## RED CURRANTS AND BLISTER RUST.

Although the cultivated red currant is by no means so susceptible to infection by the white-pine blister rust fungus as are European black currant and wild gooseberries, the fact that it is planted frequently in gardens, on farms and near other dwellings still leaves open the possibility that it might be a menace to white-pine plantings. Just to what extent it can be dangerous has been the subject of a study made by Walter N. Snell, of the New York state conservation department.

In an attempt to evaluate various factors governing spore production on red currants, Mr. Snell made detailed studies of three patches of red currants in the Adirondack mountains, two of the patches being located on abandoned farms, the third in a well cultivated garden. He accumulated a considerable body of evidence, which emphasizes the relative impotency of the red currant in the spread of blister rust. Among other important facts he found that in a row of six to twelve bushes only one or two become more than slightly, if at all, infected; also, that infected leaves are dropped early in the summer and that generally the more heavily infected they are, the earlier they fall. There is, therefore, only a relatively short period when rust could spread from red currant to white pine.

Under conditions existing in the regions where the studies were made, rust infection spots on red currant leaves show a striking tendency to become necrotic, that is, dead and useless, by or shortly after midsummer. This necrosis may affect from seventy-five to ninety-five per cent of the rust spots before either of the spore-bearing structures of the rust become mature and functional.

Some statistics developed from the study tend to show how the danger from red currants is limited in still other ways. Telia—one of the spore-bearing structures—occurred at the rate of only forty-one per square inch of leaf surface, whereas under opti-

mum conditions about 2,400 of them may be expected per square inch of leaf surface. Also, such telia were only one-quarter to one-half as long (their spore-bearing capacity being correspondingly reduced) as telia normally are.

In general, the data indicate that in the majority of cases spore production on red currants, adversely affected by several factors, may be so reduced as to make these bushes of little moment in the infection of white pines with blister rust.

## IS BLACK LOCUST SUBJECT TO VIRUS?

A great deal of information has been accumulating to show the importance of virus infections in fruit trees, especially the stone fruits, but little evidence has been brought to light indicating that forest and ornamental trees are also subject to virus infections. Perhaps the outstanding instance among ornamental trees is the disease of American elm known as phloem necrosis, which is attributed to a virus.

That other tree species can also be affected by viruses is indicated by an observation made in the summer of 1940 and only recently reported by Dr. W. D. Valleau and E. M. Johnson, of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station, regarding the black

locust, *Robinia Pseudoacacia*. These men found a single tree about three inches in trunk diameter growing at the roadside near Lexington, Ky., the leaflets of which bore chlorotic ring, line and oak-leaf patterns such as are characteristic of virus infections. These markings were to be seen on the younger leaves of midsummer, but not on the older, spring leaves.

The same tree, kept under observation during the spring of 1941, failed to produce virus-like patterns in its leaves as they came out in the spring, but produced prominent patterns in the leaves that developed in June. Thus far, there has been no evidence that the tree, if it is infected, is being injured, although some stunting may occur. Other trees in the immediate vicinity appear healthy, unaffected and normal.

## LEAF SPOT OF PITTOSPORUM.

At various places in southern Louisiana, along the Mississippi coast and in Florida, pittosporum shrubs, *Pittosporum tobira*, are attacked by a leaf spot disease only recently recognized and still more recently studied by Dr. A. G. Plakidas, of the Louisiana agricultural experiment station. The spots result from the attack of a parasitic fungus which, in Dr. Plakidas' report, is named as a species new to science, *Cercospora Pittospori*.

The spots produced on the leaves of the shrub are characteristically and strikingly angular. Their color is a chlorotic yellowish-brown, but in spite of their being invaded by the fungus they remain alive for a long time—as long as nine months in some cases. Quite small in size at first, they

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Apricot Manchurian  
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Cotoneaster Acutifolia  
Cotoneaster Lucida  
Cotoneaster Integerrima  
Crataegus Coccinea  
Ginnala Maple  
Honeysuckle—  
Fragrant, Morrow's, Tatarian  
Lilac grafts, 1 and 2-yr.  
Alphonse Lavallee, Belle de Nancy,  
Chas. Joly, Chas. X. Pres. Grevy.

### Shrubs and Forest Seedlings

Cotoneaster Acutifolia  
Cotoneaster Lucida  
Cotoneaster Integerrima  
Currant, yellow-flowering  
Ginnala Maple  
Honeysuckle—  
Fragrant, Morrow's, Tatarian  
Lilacs—leading varieties  
Spiraeas—several varieties  
Caragana Arborescens  
Chinese Elm—northern strain  
Chinese Elm—Hybrids  
Forest Trees—northern varieties

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Grafted, hardy varieties only.**AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.**  
Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.**KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.** Perfectly shaped; transplanted.**EUROPEAN BEECH.** Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversi.**LILACS.** The best collection of choice varieties.**FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES.** Three outstanding varieties.**CRAB APPLES.** Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.**LABURNUM VOSSL.** Grown in standard form.**BAGATELLE NURSERY**

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are hardly discernible unless the leaf is held before a light so as to bring out the lightness of the infected areas, but as they become more numerous from repeated infections and increase in size they sometimes cover more than half the area of a leaf. Their angularity results from the fact that their extension is limited by the veinlets of the leaf.

Both the green and the variegated varieties of pittosporum are attacked. But in general the disease is not serious. While some spotting can be found on practically every pittosporum in certain regions, it is only rarely that infection causes severe damage. However, individual shrubs sometimes are so heavily spotted as to appear chlorotic, sickly and unsightly. Sometimes one shrub growing between others will be heavily attacked while those on either side show only an occasional spot. That this is not a case of natural susceptibility seems clear from two facts, first, that pittosporums are propagated vegetatively and, second, that artificial inoculations took heavily.

Infection appears to take place only during the warm season, but, since the leaves do not fall off, it persists in them through the winter and summer. From the time infection occurs, three to four weeks is required for the appearance of the spots.

Control measures are not mentioned in Dr. Plakidas' report. It is stated, however, that infection takes place directly from spores of the fungus produced on the infected spots. From this it would appear that whenever control becomes necessary in the case of a heavily infected shrub two steps might be taken with satisfactory results, first, periodic spraying with a fungicide to prevent the occurrence of further infection and perhaps also the development of spores on old infections, and second, the collection and destruction of infection-bearing leaves. L. R. T.

HAROLD E. STONER, of the Westminster Nursery, Westminster, Md., has made good recovery from the emergency appendectomy performed two months ago.

SUCCESSFUL bidder for the contract to landscape the post office and Federal building at Orlando, Fla., was the Louisville Nurseries, Louisville, Ky. The landscaping is to be completed by March 1. The bid was \$1,998.

**GRAFTED STOCK****From 2 1/4-in. Pots****Ready for delivery about May 1, 1942**

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Juniperus virg. pyramidiformis	3.00	27.50
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Thuja occidentalis lutea, B. & A. type	2.50	22.50
Thuja occidentalis nigra	2.50	22.50
Thuja oc. Rosenthalii	2.50	22.50
Thuja occidentalis Wareana (sibirica)	2.50	22.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana	2.25	20.00
Thuja orientalis conspicua	2.25	20.00
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Taxus canadensis pendula	3.00	27.50

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## Coming Events

### ON THE CALENDAR.

February 16 and 17, Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, Andrews hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 17 and 18, short course for nurserymen, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

February 17 to 19, short course for nurserymen, Albany hotel, Denver, Colo.

February 24 and 25, Maryland Nurserymen's Association, in connection with the University of Maryland short course, at the University of Maryland, College Park.

### SPRING FLOWER SHOWS.

In some of the spring flower shows nurserymen's exhibits will be prominent. If you do not exhibit, it is still worth while to visit one or more of the shows in your vicinity to see in what direction lies the public's interest and to pick up helpful ideas. The dates of the principal shows the coming spring are as follows:

February 21 to 28, Greater Cleveland home and flower show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, O.

March 1 to 8, Houston spring flower show, Sam Houston Auditorium, Houston, Tex.

March 14 to 21, Milwaukee spring flower show, in connection with home show, Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis.

March 14 to 22, Greater St. Louis spring flower show, the Arena, St. Louis, Mo.

March 15 to 22, National flower and garden show, International Amphitheater, Chicago, Ill.

March 15 to 22, Seattle spring flower show, Civic Auditorium, Seattle, Wash.

March 16 to 21, International flower show, Grand Central Palace, New York city.

March 16 to 21, New England spring flower show, Mechanics building, Boston, Mass.

March 16 to 21, Philadelphia spring flower show, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 21 to 29, Detroit spring flower show, Convention Hall, Detroit, Mich.

March 21 to 29, "Gardens of the Americas," spring show, fairgrounds, Dallas, Tex.

April 28 to May 2, California spring show, Lakeside park, Oakland.

### INDIANA CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Indiana Association of Nurserymen will be held February 17 and 18 at the Memorial Union building, Purdue University, West La Fayette.

Talks at the opening session, to be given by members of the Purdue staff, include "Soils and Plants," by G. D. Scarseth; "Good Practices in Propagation," by J. A. McClintock,

and "Lawn Making and Maintenance," by R. B. Hull.

At a banquet in the evening Mrs. O. G. Foster will give an illustrated talk, "Gardens of the World in Color."

Subjects to be discussed February 18 are "Soil Testing for the Nurseryman," by George Enfield; "Choice Plant Materials" and "Production Methods," by John D. Siebenthaler, of the Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O.; "Planting and Maintenance," by R. B. Hull, and "Controlling Insects in the Nursery," by Dr. Charles C. Compton, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey. The program will close with a forum discussion of nursery problems.

### NORTHERN RETAIL MEET.

The Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual convention February 16 and 17 at the Andrews hotel, Minneapolis. All nurserymen, whether members or not, are invited to attend. This is one of the oldest regional associations, now celebrating thirty years of activity.

The sessions are open to all, except that on Tuesday forenoon there

will be an executive session for wholesalers and a separate executive session for retailers. The latter will consider prices and agents' contracts.

One of the most valuable parts of the two days' program will be the discussion of varieties that should be grown by the practical nurserymen. Last season three separate committees brought in recommendations covering fruits, ornamentals and evergreens, making recommendations as to varieties that should be grown and a definite list of varieties which should by common consent be dropped from the list. Committees have been set up in advance to give careful consideration of the best varieties of fruits and ornamentals, and reports from these three committees will claim considerable of the session's time. There is need of attention to such confusing species as lilacs and philadelphus. United publicity of the best varieties will create a larger demand for these valuable plants. By agreement at last year's session, several varieties have already been dropped from the spring planting schedule. It is now planned to carry this further in the forthcoming meeting.

The increasingly active farm trade will demand considerable attention at this session. Farmers in the middle west are in greatly improved position, and no little attention will be given to the consideration of

## ONE-YEAR CHERRY

Montmorency and Early Richmond

11/16-in., 20c; 9/16-in., 15c; 7/16-in., 10c

## PEACH IN VARIETY

7/16-in., 8c; 5/16-in., 5c; 18 to 24 ins., 3c

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Trees. Budded varieties of  
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Cherry Trees.  
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44 years growing trees.  
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planting stocks that will provide for a renewed farm market.

Wholesalers and retailers alike will come to this pre-spring session. Members are urged to reserve their rooms in advance. E. C. Hilborn.

**MARYLAND SHORT COURSE.**

The annual short course of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park, February 24 and 25. Speakers are from the department of horticulture of the university except where otherwise noted. The program follows:

FEBRUARY 24, 9 A. M.

Call to order, by Dan F. Shipley, Towson, president of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association.

Welcome, by Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland.

Greetings from the horticultural department, by Dr. C. H. Mahoney, chairman.

Report of the treasurer, by Carville G. Akehurst, Fullerton.

"The Need for a Mechanics' Lien Law for Nurserymen," by H. B. Cannon, Chestertown.

"The University of Maryland Arboretum," by W. C. Price, Towson.

The Trends in Inspection and Certification Requirements for the Shipping of Plants," by Dr. Ernest N. Cory, state entomologist.

"The Burden of Out-of-State Licenses and Fees on the Shipper of Nursery Stock," by Homer S. Kemp, Princess Anne.

FEBRUARY 24, 12:45 P. M.

"The Nursery Business and War," by T. B. Symons, director of extension.

"Practical Landscape Design for Nurserymen," by M. E. Bottomley, University of Cincinnati.

"Ornamental Gardening in the Victory Garden Program," by Dorothy E. Hansell, editor, Gardeners' Chronicle of America.

"The National Trend in Apple Varieties in the Past Ten Years," by I. C. Haut.

FEBRUARY 25, 9:30 A. M.

"Seeing the Fruit Regions of the United States," by A. Lee Schrader.

"The Herb Garden," by Edith Stokes Haines, Fort Washington, Pa.

"Nut Trees for Home Gardens," by Mildred Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

"How and When to Trim Shrubs," a symposium, led by D. F. Shipley, with Henry Hohman, Kingsville, and Jack Amatt, of the university, as referees.

FEBRUARY 25, 12 NOON.

"America in the War," by R. G. Steinmeyer, professor of political science. Election of officers.

"Common Sense Salesmanship for Nurserymen," by R. R. Cunningham, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.

"The Outlook for the Nursery Business," by R. P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary.

**CAMOUFLAGE SCHOOL.**

February 17 the school of horticulture of the State Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., will offer a one-day school in

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Lining-out Stock  
**COTONEASTERS**

**C. divaricata**

Pink flowers, red berries, spreading habit.

**Seedlings**

	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 4 ins. ....	\$1.50	\$12.50
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6 to 8 ins. ....	3.00	27.50

**Transplants**

4 to 6 ins. ....	\$3.00	\$27.50
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**C. foveolata**

Large glossy leaf, orange and scarlet fall color, very hardy. Reaches 8 feet.

**Transplants**

	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 ins. ....	\$3.00	\$27.50
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camouflage to landscape architects, landscape contractors and nurserymen, announces H. B. Knapp, director.

Objectives of the lectures and discussions are to acquaint those men who are in the landscape or nursery business with the fundamental principles and methods of camouflage and how plant materials may be used in the solution of concealment problems. Interest in these matters has developed steadily as the importance of camouflage techniques in modern warfare has been more fully realized.

The speakers will be James C. Boudreau, director of the art school of Pratt Institute, who is a transport pilot and a member of the executive committee of the Civilian Camouflage Council of New York; James Van Alst, architect and member of the advisory committee of the Civilian Camouflage Council; Joseph F. Roesch, landscape architect; Clarence E. Lewis, consultant in plant materials, and Dr. Louis Pyenson, entomologist. Messrs. Roesch, Lewis and Pyenson are members of the faculty of the school of horticulture. Carl F. Wedell, head of the school of horticulture and a member of the executive committee of the Civilian Camouflage Council, will direct the program.

### SOUTHERN SHADE TREE CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual Southern Shade Tree Conference will be held at the El Comodoro hotel, Miami, Fla., February 19 to 21. The speakers scheduled to participate are prominent authorities in shade tree work.

The first morning's session will include remarks by R. M. Weakley, West Palm Beach, Fla., president of the conference, and Dr. E. N. Cory, College Park, Md., president of the National Shade Tree Conference. A talk on camouflage by Karl F. Amalia, Manchester, Mass., president of the National Arborists' Association, will open the afternoon session. A. Robert Thompson, of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., will discuss the proposed constitution and by-laws of the conference.

After a morning of business February 20, the afternoon will be devoted to tours of Matheson Hammock park, Fairchild tropical gardens and the United States plant introduc-

tion gardens, including a demonstration of rubber tapping.

February 21 a discussion of the predictions for the future of arboriculture in a world at war will be treated from the point of view of the scientist, the commercial arborist and the public utility forester. An arborists' clinic on the problems of shade tree work will close the meeting.

### ULMUS AMERICANA.

Few trees are so widely known or so widely planted as the American elm and its varieties and forms. It is native to the territory from Newfoundland to Florida and west to the Dakotas and Texas, becoming one of our largest native trees and much planted as a lawn and street tree.

In habit of growth it exhibits a deliquescent trunk with numerous large and wide-spreading branches and frequently pendulous branchlets in its most characteristic form. It is quite variable, however, sometimes umbrella-shaped, sometimes vase-shaped, sometimes irregularly branched, sometimes in narrow columnar forms, some of which have been named. The bark is typically gray, cracking into broad ridges and exhibiting in cross section alternating whitish and dark brown areas, a

characteristic not shown by the native slippery elm. The chestnut-brown, smooth buds are arranged in two rows on the twigs, which exhibit a more or less zigzag growth.

The leaves are ovate-oblong, sharply and doubly serrate, with an unequal base. They are rough above when rubbed one way and nearly glabrous beneath. The small flowers appearing in March and the winged, wafer-like fruits in May are of little importance ornamentally.

While the American elm is found growing in nearly every conceivable location, it flourishes in moist, heavy soil characteristic of rich bottom lands and along the banks of streams. Its desire for plentiful moisture and its shallow root system are partial explanations for its rather unfavorable record in the drought in the mid-west the past few years.

The American elm is subject to numerous insect pests and a few serious diseases. Chief among the insect pests of importance are the elm leaf beetle, European elm scale, tussock, gypsy and brown-tail moths,

### PERENNIAL NOVELTIES

Here are a few of the many outstanding newer Hardy Herbaceous Plants featured in our new Trade List. A copy will be sent free on request.

Aethionema Warley Rose. Armeria Bee's Ruby.

CHOICE HARDY ASTERS.  
Frikarti, Blueplume, Violetta, Mt. Everest, H. Pink.

NEW CUSHION MUMS.  
Little Bob, Santa Claus, Dahlia-flowered Mum.

SHASTA DAISIES—True Stock.  
G. Marconi, Beaute Niveloise, Chiffon, Esther Reed.  
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GORGEOUS DIANTHUS (Pinks).  
Bobby, Little Joe, Silver Mine, Rose Unique, Meg Gardner, Tiny Rubies.  
Iberis Little Cushion.

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Many varieties from 2-inch pots for lining out.

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Choice Finished Stock

Biota aurea nana	
18 to 24 ins.	\$1.65
Blue Spruce	
Colo., 15 to 18 ins.	1.90
Koster's, 2 to 3 ft.	3.25
Moerheim, 2 to 3 ft.	3.40
Junipers	
Columnaris glauca, 3 to 4 ft.	2.65
Canaerti, 3 to 4 ft.	2.55
Hilli (Dundee), 3 to 4 ft.	2.40
Mugho Pine, 18 to 24 ins.	1.55
Pfitzer's, 24 to 30 ins.	1.90

Other varieties and liners at nursery. Call early for complete selection. Stock should be selected at nursery; any shipments at purchasers' risk.

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6 to 8 ins. T.	6.00	75.00
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5 to 6 ft., and 6 to 7 ft.**HYDRANGEA—P. G., 1-yr. Layers**A very complete line of  
**ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS  
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HEADQUARTERS**Brevifolia  
Capitata  
CuspidataIntermedia  
Media Hatfieldii  
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**MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES**  
SHENANDOAH, IOWAcankerworms and borers. The serious  
diseases are phloem necrosis, Dutch  
elm disease, verticillium wilt, cephal-  
osporium wilt and mosaic. The Dutch  
elm disease has been destructive in  
the east, but fortunately partial  
eradication and control measures are  
available. Phloem necrosis, a virus  
disease, has been equally or even  
more serious in Ohio, and so far no  
control measures can be advocated  
with any assurance of success. This  
disease is so serious in some sections  
of Ohio that planting of American  
elms is no longer advocated there.Even in face of these serious pests,  
the American elm still is an impor-  
tant ornamental tree and in many  
regions it will be recommended for  
planting as a street, lawn and park  
tree. The Moline elm has been much  
used in recent years, and a more  
plentiful planting of *Ulmus ameri-  
cana ascendens* and *Ulmus ameri-  
cana columnaris*, two distinct col-  
umnar forms, will probably be seen  
in the future. L. C. C.**FARM MACHINERY.**To correct a rather general mis-  
understanding among farmers in need  
of farm machinery, equipment and  
repair parts, the priorities division  
of the Office of Production Manage-  
ment, Washington, D. C., points out  
that "retail consumers cannot and  
must not be expected to produce  
preference rating certificates, when  
placing normal orders for finished  
goods."In the confusion incident to the  
declaration of war, states OPM,  
many distributors of consumers' goods  
told their customers they could not  
sell to them unless their orders are  
accompanied by preference rating  
certificates. This seems to have been  
most prevalent among dealers who  
handle metal products, particularly in  
the farm machinery and hand-tool  
fields.In the case of important civilian  
items, as for example, farm machinery  
and spare parts for privately owned  
automobiles and trucks, the priorities  
division has given assistance to manu-  
facturers so that they may continue  
their production. Goods manufac-  
tured as a result of this assistance  
are then made available through the  
normal trade channels, and retail  
buyers in general do not need prefer-  
ence rating certificates, and such cer-  
tificates have not been issued.**RASPBERRY PLANTS**Taylor  
Latham  
Chief  
Marcy

Indian Summer

★ ★ ★ ★

**RED LAKE Currant**

★ ★ ★ ★

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**

Ash

American Elm  
Chinese Elm  
Soft Maple

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Send for Trade List.

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Faribault, Minn.**VIBURNUM  
BURKWOODII****NEW - SCARCE - HARDY**Most striking improvement in flower-  
ing shrubs in many years—fragrant  
pink and white flowers.

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DAYTON, OHIO**HARDY SMALL FRUITS**Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries  
Grapes, all varieties

Spring Delivery

**CUTLER & DOWNING CO.**  
Benton Harbor, Mich.*Wholesale Growers of*  
Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,  
Blackberries and Raspberries  
*Let us quote on your requirements***FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.**  
60 Orchard St. Fredonia, N. Y.**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS**Evergreens—Shrubs  
Lining-out Stock  
Send for Complete Trade List**W. N. SCARFF'S SONS**  
New Carlisle, O.

## Wisconsin's Twenty-fifth

Holding its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis., February 3 and 4, the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association elected as president Walter Raymond, manager of the landscape firm of Carl Gerlach Co., Milwaukee. H. W. Riggert, treasurer of Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, was elected vice-president after having served several years as secretary-treasurer. To the latter office was named Thomas S. Pinney, president of the Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay.

On opening the first session, James Livingstone gave some brief observations in the way of a president's address. He praised the cooperation of the members with the officers during the past year. He said he could not predict how business would be in 1942, but he felt that garden plants are an essential product and their value in the maintaining of civilian morale is recognized.

H. W. Riggert, secretary-treasurer, reported a comfortable balance of about \$250 on hand.

Speaking on the national defense garden program, F. R. Kilner, editor of the American Nurseryman, told how the ornamental part of the program had been added after the initial inclusion of fruits and vegetables. Effective work had been done in behalf of the nurserymen in the national conference at Washington, but he feared as the program descended to state and then to county and community levels, the public would get the same old idea that defense gardens meant vegetable gardens. Indications pointed in this direction already, he said, and he urged the Wisconsin nurserymen as a group and individually to use their influence to get the program back on the original plan.

At luncheon, attended by about fifty persons, Mayor Zeidler of Milwaukee talked to the nurserymen.

At the afternoon session, Thomas Pinney talked on evergreens suitable for Wisconsin conditions and how to grow them. Dr. A. J. Riker and Dr. Alvin Schwendiman, both from the University of Wisconsin, gave helpful talks, one on the prospects for developing disease-resistant stock

and the other on weed control in nurseries. E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, discussed insects and diseases found by the state inspectors in the nurseries.

After the business session the following morning, H. J. Rahmlow, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, showed a movie on the growth of plants. In the afternoon the Swift & Co. movie, "And Beauty Comes," gave another interesting picture of gardening.

Walter Raymond talked on desirable and undesirable trees for Wisconsin. Prof. J. Sherbourne Elfner, of the University of Wisconsin, lectured on "Landscape Plantings in Vogue Today."

At the banquet the speaker was Judge Roland Steinle, and Alfred Boerner, superintendent of Whitnall park, showed motion pictures of plants. Norman Clayton was baritone soloist, and Miss Peggy Hunkel offered some piano selections.

### CANADIANS ELECT.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Eastern Canada Nurserymen's Association was held at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, January 21. Every member of the association and a large number of guests were in attendance.

A useful and clear exposition of the many emergency orders and regulations enforced by the Dominion government was presented by the secretary-treasurer, Leslie F. Burrows.

*Weller's*  
**Perennials**  
with that  
Wonderful Root System

### AMERICA'S LEADING PERENNIAL GROWERS

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Southern Growers!

We can ship at any time.

**WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.**  
Holland, Mich.

Keen discussion ensued, with the result that everyone was enabled to obtain a clear view of the requirements of the nursery industry.

Dr. Upshall, leaf identification specialist, Vineland station, discussed fully the record of fruit stock in the nurseries and leaf identification under his supervision.

Valuable discussions were had on varieties and species of berberis susceptible to rust infection, with I. L. Conners, plant pathologist, central experimental farm, Ottawa.

M. B. Davis, Dominion horticulturist, central experimental farm, Ottawa, gave an interesting address on "Newer and Better Fruits."

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, E. B. Luke, Luke Bros., Ltd., Montreal, for the twelfth successive year; honorary president, Senator E. D. Smith, E. D. Smith & Sons, Winona, Ont.; vice-president, H. B. Dunington-Grubb, Sheridan Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.; secretary, L. F. Burrows, 295 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont.

Directors elected were Leon Smith, E. D. Smith & Sons, Winona, Ont.; E. D. Wellington, Pelham Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.; H. Endean, Endean Nurseries, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Committee chairmen for the year are: Tariff, S. D. McConnell; unfair competition, H. B. Dunington-Grubb; price spreads, Leon Smith; highway planting, H. Endean. Representative to Horticultural Council is E. B. Luke.

### JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

Platte River Type.  
2-year transplants.

	Per 100	Per 500
18 to 24 ins.	\$16.00	\$70.00
12 to 18 ins.	14.00	60.00
9 to 12 ins.	12.00	50.00

### RHUBARB ROOTS

(Whole roots), immediate or later shipment.

	Per 100	Per 1000
1 1/4 to 2 -in.	\$3.00	\$28.50
1 to 1 1/4 -in.	2.50	20.00
3/4 to 1 -in.	2.00	15.00

### CHINESE ELM TRANSPLANTS

Well rooted, well branched, good caliper.

	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.25	18.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.65	15.00

### LOMBARDY POPLAR

1-year whips.

	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 ft.	\$8.50	\$75.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.50	55.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	40.00

### ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington.

2-yr. No. 1 plants, per 100, \$60; per 1000, \$7.00; per 10,000, \$65.00.

### HORSE-RADISH

White Bohemian.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Large crowns	\$5.00	\$25.00
Cuttings, 6-in.	1.00	9.50

Above stock first-class in every respect. Cash with order. No charge for packing.

**PRITCHARD NURSERIES, Ottawa, Kan.**

**GRAFTED STOCK**

Strong healthy plants from 2 1/4-in. pots suitable for planting direct in nursery rows. Ready for shipment about May 1, 1942.

JUNIPERUS	Per 100	Per 1000
chin. columnaris glauca	\$25.00	\$225.00
chin. mascula	25.00	225.00
chin. pfitzeriana Kallays		
compacta	25.00	225.00
chin. pyramidalis	25.00	225.00
excelsa stricta	25.00	225.00
squamata meyeri	25.00	225.00
virg. Burkii	25.00	225.00
virg. Canertii	25.00	225.00
virg. Canertii Kallay		
type	25.00	225.00
virg. glauca	25.00	225.00
virg. globosa	25.00	225.00
virg. Keteleeri	25.00	225.00
virg. Schottii	25.00	225.00

PICEA		
pungens Kosteriana	30.00	275.00
pungens Moerheimii	35.00	325.00

Write for our complete list of field-grown lining-out evergreens and rooted cuttings from pots. We have a complete list of all popular varieties.



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Painesville, Ohio

**JUNIPER GRAFTS**

Strong grafts suitable for lining out in field, on Juniperus Virginiana understock, from 2 1/4-in. pots, ready for delivery April 15, 1942.

Juniperus Canertii	Juniperus Kosteri
Juniperus Glauca	Juniperus Horizontalis
Juniperus Burkii	Glauca
Juniperus Smithii	Juniperus Andorra
Juniperus Keteleeri	Juniperus Sabina
Juniperus Dundeei Pyr.	Juniperus Van Ebron
Juniperus Elegans	Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Grafts are grown in 2 1/4-in. pots.  
100 of a variety, \$22.50 per 100.  
500 or more, \$20.00 per 100.

Boxing extra at cost. F.O.B. Louisville, Ky.  
Terms: Thirty days on approved credit, or cash with order we will lose free.

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**EVERGREENS**

Fine assortment of the best types of B&B Evergreens.

**HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.**

Milwaukee, Wis.

Nursery at Brown Deer, Wis.

**MUGHO PINE**

	Per 100	Per 1000
3-yr. sdls. 3 to 4 ins.	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-yr. T. 3 to 5 ins.	3.50	30.00
4-yr. T. 4 to 6 ins.	5.00	50.00
4-yr. T. 6 to 8 ins.	7.00	60.00

Beetle certified. Terms: Cash, F.O.B. Nurseries.  
**Heasley's Nurseries**  
Freeport Rd., R. 356 Butler, Pa.

**Lining-out Evergreens**

Good assortment of standard varieties.  
Price list on request.

**SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY**

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Representative to Royal Horticultural Society is Maj. John Connon.

**BEAUMONT CLUB MEETS.**

The Beaumont Florists' and Nurserymen's Club met February 5 at the La Salle hotel, Beaumont, Tex. A. C. P. Tyler, retiring president, opened the meeting and transacted such unfinished business as appeared before the club for the old year. Then he transferred the gavel to Mrs. Jim Bettersworth, the new president. The new secretary and treasurer, Frank L. Bertschler, took over the duties of his office from Miss Wilma Gunter, who was installed as first vice-president, with Mrs. Will Newman as second vice-president.

The committees for the ensuing year appointed by the new president consisted of the following:

Membership—For nurserymen, P. A. Winkler; for florists, Mrs. Jim Bettersworth.

Renewal of old membership—Miss Wilma Gunter.

Publicity—Trade journals, Mrs. Jim Bettersworth and Miss Wilma Gunter; local papers, Frank Bertschler.

Promotional publicity on gardening articles—Mrs. Jim Bettersworth, chairman; A. C. P. Tyler, and Miss Wilma Gunter.

Victory garden publicity—Frank L. Bertschler, chairman; L. A. Williams, and Philip Newman.

Grievance—P. A. Winkler, chairman; A. C. P. Tyler, and Carl Johnsen.

Sick—Mrs. V. A. Blanford.

Progressive—Jim Bettersworth, chairman; Carl Johnsen, and W. C. Griffing.

The club has made considerable headway in furnishing garden articles for regular publication in the local daily papers. The editors have urged that additional articles be furnished because of the continuous interest expressed by the subscribers.

Discussion of the victory garden program evoked the general opinion that full coöperation should be offered in joining with the civic organizations sponsoring the movement. Members familiar with the program were asked to prepare articles for publication in the daily papers, to tie in with the series which the club has been carrying on as an educational program on gardening.

The club voted to buy a defense bond out of the treasurer's funds on hand. The next monthly meeting will be held March 5. Wilma Gunter.

ENLISTING in the army, J. Hammond Brandt, of the J. W. Brandt Nursery, Upper Falls, Md., is now at Langley field, in the signal corps.

**HOBBS**

We offer in Carload Lots:

APPLE, 1 and 3-year  
CHERRY, 1 and 2-year  
PEACH, Leading Varieties  
ELM, American, 8 to 10 ft. up to 3-in.  
ELM, Moline, 3-in. up to 5-in.  
ELM, Vase, 3-in. up to 5-in.  
MAPLE, Norway, 8 to 10 ft. up to 5-in.  
WILLOW, Thurlow, 8 to 10 ft. up to 3 1/2-in.  
Large stock of Evergreens up to 5 to 6 ft.  
Juniper, Pfitzer's, 1200 3 to 5 ft.

Shrubs, Peonies, Roses, etc.

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12 to 18 ins.	\$12.00
18 to 24 ins.	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	50.00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted,	\$15.00 per 100

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**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE**

2-year seedlings

	Per 100	Per 1000
(2-0) 0 to 2 ins.	\$2.00	\$9.00

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Shipped April 1 to May 15.

Seedlings grown from seeds from cones hand picked from blue trees in Colorado.

Michigan-grown seedlings.

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Growers of Quality Evergreens  
Lining-out Stock a Speciality  
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BOXWOOD**

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Greatest Assortment of Large and Small  
Specimens in U. S. 18 inches to 6 feet.

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**LINING-OUT STOCK  
B & B EVERGREENS**

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South's Largest Florists and Nurserymen  
Columbus, Miss.



# Round-table Feature of Oregon Meeting

By Reba R. Greenman

Something new, in the form of a round-table discussion on world conditions as they affect the nurseryman, was an outstanding feature of the mid-winter meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen. Led by C. B. Stephenson, vice-president of the First National Bank, who was assisted by Frank McKennon, of the state department of agriculture; Henry Hartman, of Oregon State College, and C. Bert Miller, of the Milton Nursery Co., this interesting innovation ended a successful one-day meeting, held at the Heathman hotel, Portland, January 29. Besides a good attendance of nurserymen, there were present many officials from both the Oregon and Washington state departments of agriculture, together with several members of the Oregon experiment station staff.

Much merriment and entertainment were provided at the evening banquet, with Wayne Melott, of Carlton, acting as toastmaster. A floor show and also motion pictures of nurseries and various conventions provided the main entertainment for the large crowd present.

The morning session dealt mostly with the reports of the standing committees, advisory board reports and the general business of the association.

A. M. Doerner, president, struck the keynote of the meeting when he said, "A great many problems can be discussed here which will help us form our policies for the following years. These are trying times and they will probably be more trying as time goes on. All we can do is to do our very best."

In reading the treasurer's report, Secretary Sam Rich brought out the fact that the association had purchased two \$100 defense bonds.

The advisory board reports had been printed in advance, and these were distributed to the membership to read at their leisure. There seemed to be an optimistic attitude in all the reports, and while some uncertainty about the future was expressed, there was no great fear. Generally speaking, the various branches of the industry have not been affected too much to date by world conditions. However, the great problem confronting

most of the nurserymen seemed to be the shortage of labor.

H. C. Compton reported on berry plants; R. M. Perrin reported on gladiolus bulbs; A. M. Doerner reported on ornamentals and landscape; E. "Mike" Dering reported on the rose industry; W. E. McGill reported on fruit tree seedlings and understocks; Wayne H. Melott reported on fruit and nut trees; Fred J. Borsch reported on perennials and rock plants; Arthur Bowman reported on the bulb industry; Otto E. Panzer reported for the greenhouse and florists' group.

A new advisory board member is to be added, a representative of the landscape group.

Reporting on the bureau of nursery service, J. S. Wieman, superintendent, called attention to the different situation which exists today—the state-wide, nation-wide and world-wide condition of all-out war. "Possibly topping the whole list of requirements necessary to a successful prosecution of this war is production," he said. "Production, in turn, is based on several items, and one is a calm, deliberate-acting people with a sound morale. Great care must be exercised to keep all business in operation that is a part of our intricate social, as well as economic, way of life. While we might consider flowers and nursery stock somewhat as a luxury, they are far more than that when we take in the factor of morale and our established order."

Mr. Wieman also mentioned some of the problems of growing nursery

stock and urged that the growers give their support to research work. "It is good, and necessary, to make the nursery business colorful with new varieties, but let's be sure that the new introductions are possessed with vigor and disease resistance."

"Bud Sports and Bud Selection" was the title of an interesting discussion presented by Henry Hartman, professor of horticulture, Oregon State College.

Various staff members of the Oregon experiment station gave reports on the work they have been carrying on. Prof. G. R. Hyslop, of Oregon State College, introduced the staff members.

Don C. Mote, entomologist, emphasized the fact "that nurserymen or other growers cannot take the information which the experimental worker finds in a small way and apply it to his commercial product. Also, there is a variation as to the effect a material will have on certain plants." Joseph Shuch reported on some of the fumigation experiments, especially on birch borer.

J. A. Milbrath, of the horticultural and pathological division, said it

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For Color and Beauty Get Azaleas.

Azalea Calendulacea	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins. ....	\$ 2.00	\$16.00
12 to 18 ins. clumps....	10.00	....
18 to 24 ins. clumps....	15.00	....

Azalea, Mixed Colors	Per 100	Per 1000
Clumps with Bloom Buds		
12 to 18 ins. ....	5.00	40.00
18 to 24 ins. ....	8.00	75.00

## NATIVE EVERGREENS

Hemlock, Tsuga Canadensis	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 6 ins. ....	\$ 1.00	\$ 6.00
6 to 12 ins. ....	1.75	10.00
18 to 24 ins. ....	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	7.00	65.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	15.00	....
4 to 5 ft. ....	25.00	....

Juniperus, Virginiana, Redcedar	Per 100	Per 1000
3 to 6 ins., \$30.00 per 10,000		4.00
6 to 12 ins. ....	1.00	6.00
12 to 18 ins. ....	1.50	10.00

## VINCA MINOR, Transplanted

No. 1, well branched.....	\$2.00	\$16.00
No. 2, good branched plants .....	1.50	12.00

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To demonstrate the feasibility of fall digging, winter storing and spring planting Red Yucca (*Hesperaloe Parviflora*) for bloom the following summer, we will send, free, to any nurseryman around latitude 38 or northward, five plants, 3 and 4 years old. Plants and packing free. You pay express on 5 or 10 pounds. Do not delay asking, if interested.

Noble Nursery, Noble, Okla.

## WANTED

2 Hex opaca, 15 feet, dug and loaded on trucks f.o.b. your place, within 200 miles of Washington, D. C., or delivered. Quote best price.

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APPLE—Good variety list.

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ALPINE CURRANT—Our specialty.

PHLOX—Field-grown and lining-out.

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EVERGREENS—To line out.

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2-yr. old - Strong Seedlings

LENTAGO  
MOLLE  
LANTANA  
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Write for prices

**HINSDALE NURSERIES, INC.**  
7200 S. Madison Rd., Hinsdale, Ill.

*Cornus florida*, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00. *Cornus florida rubra*, 2 to 3 ft., 80c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. Above prices are for B&B. If wanted N&B, 20% less. Red-leaved Barberry, 15 to 18 ins., 12c; 18 to 24 ins., 15c. Green-leaved Barberry, 15 to 18 ins., 10c; 18 to 24 ins., 12c.

**Klein Nursery & Floral Co.**  
Crestwood, Ky.

## ILEX OPACA — American Holly

	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 inches.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
6 to 12 inches.....	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 inches.....	6.00	50.00

WANTED: EVERGREEN LINERS

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Evergreen Liners — Specimen Evergreens, B&B — Hardy Fruit Trees — Hardy Apple Seedlings — Ornamental Shrubs — Lining-out Shrubs, Trees and Vines. Write for price list.

**J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES**  
Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.

## Amur River North Privet Cuttings

Let us make up your cuttings from our tried and proved "Mother Blocks." Genuine Amur River North Privet. All cuttings hand sorted, \$2.00 per 1000; 5,000 or more, \$1.00 per 1000. Cash with order, packing free. Order at once.

**ALTA VISTA NURSERIES**  
Davenport, Iowa

## Tarleton Nurseries—Morton Bros.

R. 7 McMinnville, Tenn.  
Early booking for spring shipments.  
Hall's Japanese Honey-suckle, transplanted, 1 and 2-year. Redcedar, transplanted, 8 to 15 inches. Redcedar, 18 to 24 inches.  
Many varieties in Lining-out Stock.  
Send list of wants.

hoped to run some tests on a control of crown gall of Mazzard rootstocks by dipping in a suspension of calomel.

After luncheon, the opening talk was by A. H. Steinmetz, who reported on national affairs and the meeting of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen. "The nursery industry at this time is in a favorable situation," he said, "considering other industries, many of which are just being wiped out for the duration of the war. We should feel fortunate to be able to continue operations and to know that we can at the same time show our patriotism and be a help in national defense work. I believe that if we take advantage of all the opportunities that are offered, we shall emerge from the war stronger in the other values that go to make up a strong industry."

Mr. Steinmetz brought to the attention of the nurserymen two of the items that were discussed at the executive committee meeting which were of particular interest, first, the victory garden campaign and, second, camouflage and the use of nursery material. "It all goes to show," he said, "that our products are essential from a standpoint of nutrition and morale and also from the camouflage angle as protection."

C. Bert Miller spoke briefly on business conditions in the east. He said that nurserymen seemed to feel optimistic and there has been few cancellations of orders. The greatest obstacle seems to be the matter of labor, which is still acute. He warned the nurserymen not to get too enthusiastic over the future and to act cautiously. "Fortunately we have had in various housing projects an outlet for ornamentals which otherwise might be in surplus. Some planting will be done this spring on the coast by the army engineers. If it were not for some of these things, we should have a more serious outlook than we have at the present time."

High lights from the National, Central and Southern Plant Board meetings were given by Frank McKennon, chief of the division of plant industry, state department of agriculture. He reported that there was an attempt at these meetings to get back to the basic principle of a plant quarantine. It should be based on as

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## Chinese Elm Seedlings

12 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins., 2 to 3 ft.

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## Heavy

## Pfitzer Juniper Liners

	Per 1000
4 to 6 ins., 2 1/4-in. pots.....	\$ 80.00
6 to 8 ins., 2 1/4-in. pots.....	100.00

## Select

## Chinese Elm Trees

3-inch to 6-inch caliper

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## BIOTA AUREA NANA

Berckmanns Golden Arborvitae

For immediate delivery

	Per 100	Per 1000
Rooted Cuttings.....	\$ 8.00	\$60.00
(Suitable for potting or the field)		
2 1/4-inch pots.....	10.00	90.00

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Goldspire, 3 to 5 ft., 75c.

**Abelia Grandiflora**

3 to 4 ft., once cut back, bushy, 50c.

These prices are for B&B plants at nursery or in carlots F.O.B. our shipping point, La Grange, Ga.

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## CEDRUS DEODARA

Real nice heavy liners, transplanted, once.

12 to 18 ins.....	\$12.50 per 100
8 to 12 ins.....	16.00 per 100

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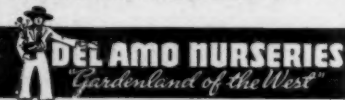
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We have an exceptionally fine stock of this popular conifer; good color, well shaped, compact, every plant a specimen. Field-grown plants.

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B&B 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25
B&B 3 to 4 ft.....	1.55

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sound biological data as can be obtained. Among resolutions that were passed at the National Plant Board meeting one recommended the revocation in all states of the alfalfa weevil quarantine. "This shows we are getting together on these quarantines and putting them on a sound biological basis," Mr. McKennon said.

C. B. Stephenson, vice-president of the First National Bank of Portland, presented some thought-provoking ideas to the nurserymen in his short talk entitled, "You're in the Army Now."

"I think it is your business and my business," he said, "to see to it what the outcome of this war is going to be. Battles are often won or lost on the home front long before they are won or lost on the battle front. Our business is dependent upon the outcome of those battles." He stressed the fact that we should plan now for the economic future.

Following Mr. Stephenson's talk was the round-table discussion on world conditions as they affect nurserymen. Among the questions discussed were: "Will the percentage of highway funds set aside for landscape work be discontinued because of defense work?" "If we are to have free flow of trade after the war, do you recommend the embargo on nursery stock be abolished?" "What are some of the materials that will be in demand for camouflage work?" "How can a nurseryman keep his key men when the increased cost of living and the chance for better pay in a defense job calls them away?" "What forms of publicity can create best returns for the nurseryman?"

The victory garden campaign was discussed more fully by Prof. Henry Hartman, who reported on the state conference held the preceding week at Corvallis. He stressed the need to conserve some of our plantings which might be neglected during these times, especially public plantings.

## ELECT AT LOS ANGELES.

Tom Edwards, of the Roy F. Wilcox & Co. nurseries, Montebello, was elected president of the Southern California Nurserymen's Association at a meeting held January 27 at McDonnell's café, Los Angeles. Harold McFadden, Del Amo Nurseries,



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Compton, was chosen vice-president. Directors elected were: Theodore Banks, Wonder Flower Gardens, San Gabriel; Robert A. Gibbs, Winsel-Gibbs, Los Angeles; S. F. Henson, Henson's Nursery, Buena Park; Albert Jannoch, Jannoch Nurseries, Pasadena; V. A. McIntire, Toluca Lake Nursery, Burbank; M. B. Barry, Brymar Gardens, Downey, and Carl Hagenburger, Hagenburger Specimen Plant Gardens, West Los Angeles.

Regular meetings were scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month, the place to be determined.

Plans for an emblem and a co-operative advertising program were discussed. Jack Morse, of the Dan B. Miner Advertising Agency, spoke and conducted an open forum on the subject, "We Have an Opportunity; What Are We Going to Do About It?" He drove home many facts concerning the potential value of promotion as demonstrated by other lines of business.

#### SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

Rolland Steele, for the past one and one-half years an employee of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., calling on the trade in several midwestern states, has been called to the service, leaving February 1. He is a reserve officer in the infantry with the rank of second lieutenant.

New low class rates on carloads of nursery stock will go into effect March 2 to and from points in southwest territory and western trunk line territory. The rates, which will be based on railroad mileage, will be twenty per cent of first class on 30,000-pound cars, twenty-five per cent of first class on 20,000-pound cars, forty per cent of first class on 12,000-pound cars. These rates will apply to straight or mixed cars. This is the first reduction in carload class rates on nursery stock in the mid-west for many years. They were granted to offset inequalities in rate structure which penalized certain areas in the middle west.

Chancellor Deane W. Malott, of the University of Kansas, has invited the professors there to participate in the gardening program being sponsored by the victory garden campaign. Several acres of university land will be parceled out to faculty members. The building and grounds department will plow and harrow the land, but

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the planting and cultivation will be up to the professors themselves.

An interesting 13-page booklet entitled "Plants Hardy in Butte" has been put out by the Montana W.P.A. writers' project sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Garden Club of Butte. Called "a comprehensive index of trees, shrubs, biennials and perennial border and rock plants that have survived at least two Butte winters," the mimeographed lists are enlivened by marginal sketches and poetical quotations.

Ernest Herminghaus, landscape gardener, from Omaha, Neb., has been employed in a professional capacity to work at the new ordnance factory at Parsons, Kan.

Max Pfaender is now associated with the Classen Nursery, Oklahoma City, Okla., as landscape architect. Mr. Pfaender has had twenty years' professional experience, including eight years in the United States Forest Service.

Paul Wilkinson, in charge of the nursery department of Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., broke an ankle recently, but is already back on the job. The mail-order business of his firm is just opening up and shows every indication of being big.

Lee Rogers, wholesale salesman for the Sneed Nursery Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has resigned his position, as he expects to be called to the service soon.

L. R. Quinlan, professor of landscape design at Kansas State College, Manhattan, is planning a shrub arboretum on the college campus. Proposed plans include twenty-five families, seventy-two genera, 232 species and sixteen varieties. This is intended not so much as a test ground as a laboratory for students; so the planting will be confined to shrubs which are not difficult to grow. The planting, which will begin this spring, will take several years to complete. (Incidentally, David Fairchild, who was responsible for starting the federal bureau of plant industry, got his start on the Manhattan campus.)

John Kenyon, who until the first of the year was with Kenyon's Nursery, Oklahoma City, Okla., is en route to the British West Indies with the army engineer corps.

Clayton Watkins, of the Fort Collins Nurseries, Fort Collins, Colo., reports a real winter with much snow. There were 108 inches by December

19 this season as compared to only thirty-five inches the same date the year before. Business prospects look much better than they did one year ago.

#### IDENTIFYING MAPLES.

[Continued from page 14.]

maple though somewhat smaller. The leaf scars are mostly connected by a characteristic groove or depression (indicated as (d) in figure 6 (a)). The twigs are slender and the fruit clusters tend to stay on long after the keys have been shed. The color of the bark of the twig is usually a neat lively brown, suggesting the color characteristic of the branchlet of the species in the vicinity of the sugar maple.

Distinctly two-scaled (see figure 4 (a) and illustrated in my previous article) are the buds of the moosewood (*A. pennsylvanicum*), of the mountain maple (*A. spicatum*) and of several Asiatic species, some of which (*A. rufrinerve*, for instance)

are fairly often cultivated here. One of the maples of this group, *A. tegmentosum*, has twigs and buds that may easily be mistaken for those of the bladdernuts (*staphylea*), but in these plants the bud opens at the side of the leaf scar (see figure 4 (b)), not on the front, as it does in the maples. It is furthermore possible to mistake single branchlets of some of these maples, *A. capillipes* and *A. tschonoski* for instance, for those of common species of dogwood as the buds of these maples are two-scaled and the branchlets in cultivated specimens may be quite slender. This is of no great importance, however, on account of the fact that these species are seldom cultivated. A passing mention should be made of *A. carpinifolium*, a maple that has the leaf of a chestnut or a hornbeam and shows up at places where one would not expect to see it planted, baffling even advanced students of tree identification. This peculiar Asiatic plant has a bud

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which suggests that of the field maple in habit and outline, but the scales are arranged in three or four rows rather than in two and are generally fairly loose at the upper end and purplish, not yellowish nor brownish. Once known, *A. carpinifolium* is readily recognized a second time, as there is no other plant like it.

Dipteronia, which is commonly treated as a relative of the maples, suggests the widespread *Koelreuteria paniculata* in its foliage and the tree of heaven (*ailanthus*) in its winged and flat fruits. The bud is about two-scaled, light brownish and stiffly velvety. The branchlet itself is reminiscent of the fringetree (*chionanthus*) on account of the opposite leaf scars, but the color of the bark is brownish rather than grayish and in adult specimens the long fruit-bearing stems tend to persist as they do in *koelreuteria*.

The reader will appreciate, I hope, the difficulty of crowding within a few short pages all that must be said about maples in winter, considering how large this group of plants is and how numerous and varied are the forms cultivated within the same species. Using his own judgment on the base of what I have written, he will soon learn, however, that the identification of maples from the bud is not difficult. The characters of the bud, as I have stated before, are important for the classification of acer and botanists who overlook them are much mistaken.

## HOUSTON SHOW.

The sale of commercial booth space in the Houston flower show is well ahead of the two national shows which were staged at Houston, Tex., in 1939 and 1940, W. A. Reynaud, chairman of the commercial booth committee, announced.

C. Oliver Hoopes, landscape architect and installation director of the show, said that all garden space has been contracted for, and architects' drawings of the gardens were submitted January 10.

AN interesting airplane view of the 250 acres of the Del Amo Nurseries, Compton, Cal., appeared in a recent issue of the Los Angeles News. The location is historic as that of Rancho San Pedro, birthplace of the port of San Pedro and one of the first Spanish ranchos for which California was once famous.

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<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> .....	.95	2.50
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<i>Cytisus scoparius sulphureus</i> , Moonlight Broom .....	.85	3.00
<i>Cytisus supinus</i> .....	1.75	4.50
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<i>Laburnum vulgare</i> .....	1.05	3.75
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## OBITUARY.

## G. C. Watkins.

G. C. Watkins, Siloam Springs, Ark., died December 17 at the age of 73. He had served the Arkansas State Nurserymen's Association as secretary-treasurer, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was born at Hiawatha, Kan., and had been a resident of Siloam Springs for more than forty years. In 1926 he established the Hardy Plant Nursery and was the proprietor of the G. & H. Flower Shop.

Survivors are his widow, four sons, three daughters and several grandchildren.

## J. R. Copeland.

J. R. Copeland, head of the J. R. Copeland Nurseries, Pittsboro, N. C., died January 31 after an illness of a week. He was 54. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mollie Farrell Copeland; three daughters, five brothers and one sister.

## Walter Pask.

Walter Pask, who operated a nursery at Elmhurst, Ill., was killed February 4 in his parked automobile when it was struck by another car in front of Mr. Pask's nursery. The driver of the other car asserted that his machine skidded on the icy pavement. Mr. Pask was about 55 years old.

## Edward J. Horton.

Edward J. Horton, 57, landscape contractor, Peekskill, N. Y., died there January 26. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Leona Horton; two daughters, Mrs. Lloyd Archer and Miss Marion Horton; a sister, Mrs. William H. Knapp, and a brother, Herbert Horton. B. J.

## STORY OF MICHIGAN PEAT.

Stimulated by the curtailment of imports by the war, the development of the American Soil Sponge Selling Corp., producers of American peat, Michigan peat and Soil Sponge, is an interesting story.

For more than a quarter-century, Capac, Mich., has been the source of a high-grade horticultural sedge peat, dug from a bog centuries old.

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team of horses, that often floundered and mired in the soft ground. This slow and costly transportation was replaced by tractors, locomotives and industrial cars. The locomotives rattled loaded trains of ten cars each over miles of track to the enlarged warehouses. Here the dried, raw material was stacked to the roofs of electric conveyors and left to cure.

Rapid growth of the business made it necessary to add to the equipment several times, until now the capacity is thousands of tons a month. The system now is entirely mechanized.

The company, since the inception of the war abroad, has been operating night and day shifts, with the aid of a portable lighting system, which floods the fields at night. A modern factory for grinding, screening and refining was installed so that a car of twenty-five tons can be loaded in a few hours. Shipments are made to almost every state. Nurserymen within a radius of 200 miles send their trucks to be loaded at Capac.

The company's product is a high-quality sedge peat. Light and fibrous, it contains a large amount of nitrogen and other ingredients important to plant life.

About eighty per cent of the principal landscape jobs at Washington, D. C., during the past eight years have been worked with Michigan peat. It was used in making lawns and planting trees at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of the Morris Arboretum. It was recently used at Henry Ford's rotunda grounds at the Hershey rose gardens.

The main office, in New York, is located at 267 Fifth avenue. Anyone near Capac is cordially invited to visit the warehouses and peat beds, some fifty miles north of Detroit.

## CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in the American Nurseryman.]

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Trade price list, issued as bulletin No. 2, January 10, offers complete line of stock, 64 pages, 6x8 inches.

D. & C. Hardy Plant Nursery, Westminster, Md.—Wholesale trade list of perennials and alpine plants, 28 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

R. Lacy Nursery, Longview, Tex.—Wholesale list of general stock, 17 mimeographed pages, 8½x11 inches.

W. N. Scarff's Sons, New Carlisle, O.—Cultural planting guide offers fruits, orna-

mentals and farm seeds, 48 pages and cover, illustrated, 6x9 inches.

N. Van Hevelingen, Portland, Ore.—Descriptive price list of roses and gladioli, beautifully illustrated in color, 16 pages, 8x11 inches.

Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal.—Descriptive price list of fruits and ornamentals, 76 pages and cover, illustrated, partly in color, 7½x10½ inches.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill.—Descriptive catalogue of seeds, nursery stock and garden supplies, illustrated, partly in color, 152 pages and cover, 8x10½ inches.

Wayside Gardens Co., Mentor, O.—Wholesale catalogue lists hardy plants, roses, shrubs, bulbs and seeds, beautifully illustrated, partly in color, 76 pages and cover, 8x10½ inches. Also more extensive retail catalogue offering a general line of garden trees, shrubs and plants, seeds and garden accessories, beautifully illustrated, partly in color, 200 pages and cover, 8½x11 inches.

Henry A. Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.—Complete garden catalogue of seeds, perennials, nursery stock and supplies, illustrated, 126 pages and cover, 7x10 inches.

Earl Ferris Nursery, Hampton, Ia.—Retail planting guide offers general line of garden and nursery stock, illustrated, partly in color, 52 pages, 10½x13½ inches.

F. W. Schumacher, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Price list of tree seeds, 40 pages, 5x7½ inches.

Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Portland, Ore.—Wholesale surplus list of deciduous stock, fruit trees and roses, 12 multigraphed pages, 8½x11 inches.

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## Ohio Short Course

Report in the preceding issue of the thirteenth annual short course for nurserymen at Ohio State University, January 19 to 21, included summaries of the talks given on the first day's program. Reports of the discussions at the subsequent sessions follow.

Dr. Paul E. Tilford, of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, presented pertinent information regarding important diseases of ornamentals to open the Tuesday morning session. He asked that the nurseryman cooperate in advising the purchasers of evergreens regarding plant sites for the different types, watering and mulching in the fall and means of giving additional protection to the tender species. Printed or oral instructions would serve greatly to reduce the number of inquiries and specimens received which are nothing more serious than winter burn.

Dr. Tilford described a canker disease becoming common on redbud in Ohio. The sunken cankers slowly encircle branches, causing girdling and death; often the entire tree may be killed as a result of trunk infection. The most effective control involves pruning out of cankered limbs, sanitation and a good fertilizing program. This same disease attacks spicebush and many brambles.

For the most effective control of black spot on rose and various other fungi where a sulphur spray is desirable, Fungisul, a United States Rubber Co. product, has given excellent results at the recommended strengths of one to four pounds per hundred square feet.

Dr. J. S. Houser, also of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, gave an illustrated talk on insects of trees and shrubs. Emphasis was placed upon the leading of turf (five to ten pounds per thousand square feet) for protection in regions of Japanese beetle infestation. This treatment should protect a lawn for five or ten years. Dr. Houser described the research work on biological control of this insect pest and its application to midwestern conditions. At the conclusion of this discussion Charles Irish, Cleveland, offered the resolution that a petition be drawn up and signed by the members of the nurs-

erymen's association recommending that extra funds be provided by the board of control for this research program. Results obtained in the Ohio tests should be applicable to most midwestern localities and conditions.

Dr. R. H. Davidson, department of entomology, Ohio State University, discussed the common insect pests of flowers and their most effective control measures.

The afternoon session dealt with arboricultural problems of 1941. Unfortunately, A. Robert Thompson, Washington, D. C., was unable to attend the meetings as previously planned due to the relocation of the National Park Service. His subject was capably handled by W. S. Speed, Columbus. In the discussion of pruning and cabling, Mr. Speed laid stress on the need for improved pruning practices. In maintaining the health and vigorous condition of a tree it should be pruned every other year. However, he asked that steps be taken to eliminate pruning which results in glorified hat racks instead of well formed trees. He pointed out that one of the best services you can give a client is properly to thin young trees in order to insure proper form.

In encouraging increased efficiency,

Mr. Speed urged a careful examination of the tree to be treated before going up into it. A little better planning of the work while on the ground may save several extra trips into the trees. He pointed out the advisability of painting all wounds of one-half inch and over. While these small wounds may heal just as well without painting, such shiners often have had a psychological effect on the client, causing him to lose some degree of confidence in the tree man. In the placement of cabling and bracing, care should be taken to achieve maximum support with the materials used.

Charles Irish gave an illustrated discussion on tree-moving equipment. Excellent motion pictures and slides showed actual operation of the various sizes of moving equipment. Of particular interest were some scenes of tree moving in Miami Beach, Fla. In the discussion period that followed his talk, Mr. Irish suggested that by moving trees in the fall after the leaves start to turn, the plant can often gain one season's growth by becoming established before severe weather sets in. With a little care this practice should prove satisfactory. In setting trees, Mr. Irish emphasized the necessity of good drainage in the bottom of the hole and recommended the use of organic matter and some commercial fertilizer in the backfill. Some excellent pictures were shown which evidenced the possibilities of creative pruning where natural scenes are all or partially obscured by plantings.

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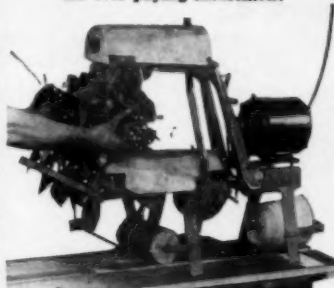
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The creation of such vistas or avenues is a benefit to both the client and the tree man. It will be a tough job to sell, but once sold the results may be surprising.

The Wednesday morning program was devoted to landscape problems and practices. The subject of foundation planting practices and principles was discussed by Prof. E. W. McElwee, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. He urged that greater effort be put forth in getting the client, nurseryman and landscape architect to work together harmoniously. The client should be educated to the fact that the purpose of the foundation planting is to complement and enhance the appearance of the building and not to show merely a personal preference for plant material. The nurseryman needs to become more familiar with the principles of design governing the use of ornamental plants and with the value of form, size, texture and color of a plant in carrying out the design factors. The landscape architect needs more training in the horticultural phases of landscape work.

Professor McElwee pointed out that to fulfill the requirements of a satisfactory planting, the planting must unify and maintain the proper interest balance of the building, must recognize the dominant form and lines of the building and must bring out the best features, while reducing the prominence of the less desirable features of the building. Plants should be chosen for a foundation planting because they fulfill the particular requirements of that planting, rather than for reasons of personal likes and dislikes. He suggested that the more important principles of design to be kept in mind in landscaping are unity, simplicity, balance and scale.

Prof. Victor H. Ries, of Ohio State University, talked on the back-yard or private garden plantings. He feels that in developing the back yard, livability and privacy should be the result. He suggested the use of a background screen of shrubs, hedges or a wall to give privacy and of plants with interesting foliage or flower characteristics to give the client human interest points in the garden. Wherever possible there should be a direct connection between the garden and the house, and the garden should be created to furnish a view from certain windows or

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doors of the house. Where space is ample, the development of such gardens can be accomplished in much the same manner that an architect constructs the floor plan of a house. The creation of individual rooms in the garden and the use of paths or walks will give the client outdoor living quarters which he can show to friends with pride.

Adolph DeWerth, Pittsburgh, Pa., reviewing the history of public park systems, outlined a program for the development of civic areas. Particular stress was placed upon the point that speed is less important than the consistency with which public area potentialities are developed.

The final session of the short course was given to a discussion of new and worth-while annuals and perennials. Dr. Conrad Link, State College, Pa., commented on the results of the All-America 1942 seed trials conducted at Pennsylvania State College.

Professor Ries discussed some of the perennials that may have been overlooked. Among those recommended for wider use were *Liatris scariosa hybrida* (September Glory), *Campanula glomerata*, *Filipendula rubra venusta*, which is commonly sold in the trade as *Spiraea venusta* or *Carmine Meadowsweet*, and *Polygonum reymonti*.

### KEMP MOVES AND EXPANDS.

The Kemp Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., has moved its factory to recently acquired property at 1027 East Twentieth street, Erie, Pa., according to an announcement by N. J. Kemp, president.

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4x4x3		
500...\$2.10		
1000...3.95 45 lbs.		

#### With Bottoms

4x4x4	500...\$3.75
1000...7.30 72 lbs.	
4x4x6	500...\$5.40
1000...10.65 112 lbs.	
6x4x4	500...\$7.70
1000...16.25 168 lbs.	
6x4x6	500...\$9.75
1000...19.30 180 lbs.	
6x6x6	500...\$13.20
1000...26.15 350 lbs.	
6x7x3 1/2	500...\$6.60
1000...12.90 153 lbs.	

Quantity discount of 5% is allowed on orders of 25,000 made up of various sizes. If interested in larger quantities write us.

We are exclusive selling agents for these Bands east of Rocky Mountains, and stock them at West Chicago from where shipments are made. All Canadian orders are handled exclusively for us by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

*Geo. B. Ball*  
I & C.  
WEST CHICAGO  
ILLINOIS

### OPENING AND FILLING BANDS

A putty knife that can be found in nearly every greenhouse is the handiest way to open these bands. Give the bands a light spray with water before opening. The long spruce fibers of this Ball product prevent breaking at the folds. Every band can be used.

The ease with which these bands are filled is pictured above. If your job requires the larger sizes and you must move your stock, the bands are available with bottoms to eliminate the loss of soil. In one piece, they are readily assembled to receive soil.



Sure! That's another of those things that put the figures on the right side of the Nurseryman's ledger.

ECONOMY in twine means first of all Strength, Dependability, Durability, Length. You get all this Quality and LOW COST in

### CARPENTER NURSERY TWINES

Long experience has made us specialists. From large stocks we can furnish you PROMPTLY with JUTE, JAVA, SISAL, COTTON, MANY OTHER TYPES. Write us about any or all the kinds of twine you use. Or send us a sample. Tell us just what you want and let us quote CARPENTER'S LOW PRICES.

#### ASK for FREE BOOKLET

#### "KNOTS Sailors Use"

79 pictures illustrate the famous knots which men of the navies have evolved. Entertainment, with practicable information.

Write today!



**GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.**  
640 N. WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

### DESCRIPTIVE PLATE BOOKS

Book No. 1. 80 Colored Illustrations. 50c  
Book No. 2. 160 Colored Illustrations. 75c

Both For \$1.00

**PROCESS COLOR PRINTING CO.**  
701 Searle Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

## Experienced Growers Know Why There Are

# 3

## HORMODIN POWDERS

Experienced florists who propagate everything from chrysanthemums to evergreens, realize that no single-strength root-inducing powder can propagate efficiently over so broad a range. That is why Hormodin Powder has been developed in three strengths to parallel the range of hormones in nature:

### HORMODIN POWDER No. 1

The general-purpose powder—designed to root carnations, roses, and many other house, garden, and greenhouse plants.

### HORMODIN POWDER No. 2

For propagating many woody and semi-woody types.

### HORMODIN POWDER No. 3

For propagating many evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.

#### THE TREATMENT

The treatment is simple. Moistened stems are dipped into Hormodin Powder, then placed in the usual propagating medium.

#### THE COST

The cost is small. For example: the one pound tin of Hormodin Powder No. 1 (the general-purpose powder) costs only \$3.00. It is estimated that each ounce will treat about 2500 cuttings of average size.



Be sure to ask your dealer for the

## HORMODIN POWDERS

Best suited for your purpose

Booklet on request

**MERCK & CO. Inc.** Manufacturing Chemists **RAHWAY, N. J.**

New York • Philadelphia • St. Louis • In Canada: Merck & Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

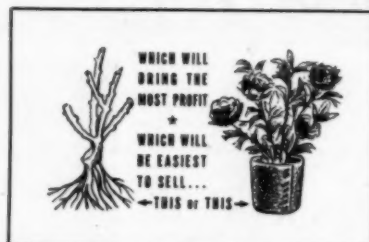


# CLOVERSET POTS

## THE POT FULL OF PROFIT FOR YOU



Patent No. 2073695



### CLOVERSET POTS OFFER THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. No loss from breakage. 2. Weight only 1/16th the weight of same capacity clay pots. 3. Low price, may be given away with the plant. 4. Non-porous, only 1/2 as much water is required to sufficiently supply the plant. 5. Easy to remove from the plant by the purchaser. 6. Convenient to use by the grower. 7. Practical in shape with twice the soil capacity of same size clay pot. 8. Wide base prevents falling over in display gardens.

### CLOVERSET POTS ARE NO EXPERIMENT

We have been using them successfully the past fifteen years, and last year we sold over one million of them to the Nurserymen and Florists all over the United States, and we have received hundreds of letters telling us of their success with them. We now offer you these Cloverset Pots as a profitable operating medium through which to market your Roses, Perennials, Vines and all small nursery stock.

### STANDARD HEAVY CLOVERSET POTS

For the nurseryman who maintains a sales yard throughout the entire Spring, Summer and Fall and offers his goods in full foliage and, in season, in full bloom.

PRICES F. O. B. KANSAS CITY—Terms 30 DAYS: 2% DISCOUNT—10 DAYS

No.	Height	Diam. Top	Bottom Diam.	Soil Capacity	Corresponding Size Clay Pot	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
0	5 ins.	5 ins.	4 1/2 ins.	3 1/2 lbs.	6-in.	35 lbs.	\$2.50	\$22.50
1	6 1/2 ins.	6 ins.	5 1/2 ins.	9 lbs.	7-in.	52 lbs.	4.00	35.00
2	9 1/2 ins.	7 ins.	6 1/2 ins.	15 lbs.	8-in.	77 lbs.	4.50	40.00
3	9 ins.	8 ins.	7 1/2 ins.	20 lbs.	9-in.	88 lbs.	5.00	45.00

Trial Order: 1 carton each of the above four sizes, 400 pots in all for \$15.00.

No. 0 FOR PERENNIALS AND FOR GREENHOUSE USE.

No. 1 FOR PERENNIALS AND VINES.

No. 2 FOR ROSES AND SHRUBS.

No. 3 FOR LARGE SHRUBS AND TRANSPLANTING.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

CLOVERSET POTS TAKE 3RD CLASS FREIGHT RATE. PACKED

100 IN CARTON READY FOR USE.

SAMPLE CARTON SHOWING ALL SIZES WILL BE MAILED ON

RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS TO PAY MAILING CHARGES.

#### NOTE

We do not sell less than 300 pots at the 1000 price. Your order may be all one size or mixed.

### SPECIAL LIGHT CLOVERSET POTS

For the nurseryman who maintains a sales yard during only the spring selling season and the fall planting season and who does not maintain his sales yard throughout the hot summer months.

In addition to our regular line, as described above, we make three sizes of our Cloverset Pots out of a lighter material, they being No. 0, No. 1 and No. 2. When pots are wanted for only the spring season's use, we think these light pots, which we call Special Light Cloverset

Pots, will be amply strong enough and durable enough for general purposes. They will be packed 100 in a carton and they weigh just one-third as much as the Standard Cloverset Pot. On these Special Light Cloverset Pots the following prices will be effective.

### PRICES ON SPECIAL LIGHT CLOVERSET POTS

PRICES F. O. B. KANSAS CITY—Terms 30 DAYS: 2% DISCOUNT—10 DAYS

No.	Height	Diam. Top	Bottom Diam.	Soil Capacity	Corresponding Size Clay Pot	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
0	5 ins.	5 ins.	4 1/2 ins.	3 1/2 lbs.	6-in.	15 lbs.	\$2.00	\$18.50
1	6 1/2 ins.	6 ins.	5 1/2 ins.	9 lbs.	7-in.	18 lbs.	3.00	27.50
2	9 1/2 ins.	7 ins.	6 1/2 ins.	15 lbs.	8-in.	25 lbs.	3.50	32.50

Trial Order: 1 carton each of the above three sizes, 300 pots in all for \$8.00.

SAMPLE CARTON SHOWING ALL SIZES WILL BE MAILED

We know that the florists and nurserymen are finding our pots a great help in growing better plants which, being more attractive, bring a better price and, therefore, a better profit, and we know, from our own experience, that our pots enable us to sell our stock throughout the entire summer as it can be moved at any time, even during the hottest weather, without any wilt of either the

ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS TO PAY MAILING CHARGES.

foliage or the bloom, since we do not in any way disturb the root system. All we ask is that you give our pots a trial, as we are sure they will please you, and at the low price we are quoting now, as listed above, they are cheap enough to be given away with the plant, which insures better satisfaction to your customers.

#### NOTE

We do not sell less than 300 pots at the 1000 price. Your order may be all one size or mixed.

### CLOVERSET POTS WILL HELP YOU GROW BETTER PLANTS

A plant grown in our Cloverset Pot means a better plant, which means a better satisfied customer, which means a larger business, which means more profit. Try our Cloverset Pots. We promise you they will not disappoint you.

Send for FREE Catalogue giving technical instructions for using Cloverset Pots and showing how we display our potted plants in our sales yards and gardens.

**ERNEST HAYSLER & SON — CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM**  
105th STREET and BROADWAY — KANSAS CITY, MO.

Large and complete stock of Cloverset Pots are carried by our distributors in the following cities: Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York; Vaughan's Seed Store, 601 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa; Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa; Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan. For shipment from these points freight will be equalized with Kansas City.